

Also, petition of H. F. Almstead and sundry citizens of Lockland, Ohio, against opening the Columbian Exposition on Sunday—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Also, resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WAUGH: Petition of 14 members of the medical profession of Hamilton County, Ind., for an appropriation to assist in defraying the expenses of the Pan-American Medical Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of 418 citizens of Indiana, against opening the gates of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 6, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D.D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 3, 1887, a certified copy of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice-President appointed in the State of Washington at the election held therein on the 8th of November, 1892, as certified to him by the governor of that State; which was ordered to lie on the table.

PAYMENT TO ATTORNEYS FROM INDIAN FUNDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate of July 12, 1892, a letter from the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, together with a detailed statement showing amounts paid to attorneys out of appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress, and also the contracts made between Indian tribes and attorneys for the recovery of moneys, etc., under which such payments were made; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of A. E. Booth and 80 other citizens of Adams County, Iowa, praying for the passage of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill; which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented memorials of 27 citizens of Camp Chase; of the Congregational and Disciple Societies of Christian Endeavor of Chagrin Falls, and of the Ministerial Association of Osborn, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the repeal of the law closing the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

He also presented a petition of 63 citizens of Belpre, Ohio, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition; which was referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry laborers and farmers of Saline County and of citizens of Gallatin County, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the combine formed to depreciate the price of grain and asking for the postponement of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill until such committee shall report; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of Gen. C. H. Smith, Garrison No. 83, Regular Army and Navy Union of Fort Yates, N. Dak., praying for the passage of legislation providing for the retirement of enlisted men after twenty-five years' service; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of Trinity Church of the Evangelical Association of Sunbury, Pa., and a memorial of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sunbury, Pa., remonstrating against the repeal of the law closing the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

He also presented a memorial of sundry Methodist preachers of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the sale of intoxicating liquors at the World's Columbian Exposition; which was referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the Presbyterian Church of Humboldt, Kans., remonstrating against the repeal of the present law closing the World's Columbian Exposition on

Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. PASCO presented the petitions of George E. Pace and 33 others, of C. D. Yoder and 31 others, of John E. Walton and 7 others, of F. H. Parsons and 34 others, of P. W. Butler and 35 others, and of M. W. Lovell and 36 others, all citizens of the United States, who are largely interested in the mining and shipment of phosphate rock, etc., of Florida, praying that such appropriation may be made as may be necessary to protect the entrance to Cumberland Sound and the harbor of Fernandina, Florida, and prevent the destruction of the work already commenced; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of merchants and other business men of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of legislation repealing the present law for the purchase of silver bullion by the Treasury, commonly known as the Sherman act of 1890; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2265) for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

SATURDAY BANK HALF HOLIDAY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 130) to amend an act entitled "An act making Saturday a half holiday for banking and trust companies in the District of Columbia," approved December 22, 1892, to report it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and to ask for its immediate consideration, as it is a matter of importance to the District.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for information, if there be no objection.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has it just been reported?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has just been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN. It refers to an act which was passed by the Senate at the last session and became a law in December. The act did not cover Georgetown or Anacostia. It is an amendment to that act so as to cover those two parts of the District.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute to the joint resolution will be read, if there be no objection.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Committee on the District of Columbia report to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That section 1 of the act of Congress approved December 22, 1892, entitled "An act making Saturday a half-holiday for banking and trust company purposes in the District of Columbia," be, and it is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That every Saturday which under existing laws shall not become a legal holiday in its entirety, in the District of Columbia, shall therein be a legal holiday, from 12 o'clock at noon, for all purposes respecting the presentation for payment or acceptance or the protesting or giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, promissory notes, and all commercial paper whatsoever, whether made in or beyond the said District, or whether made before or after the passage of this act, and all such bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, promissory notes, and commercial paper which otherwise would be due and payable, or presentable for acceptance or payment, in said District, on such half-holiday Saturday, shall, therein, be due and payable or presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding: *Provided, however,* That any acceptance or payment thereof with interest thereon to said date when the same bears interest made on such half-holiday Saturday, before 12 o'clock noon, shall be lawful.

And all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, promissory notes, and commercial paper whatsoever, which, but for existing law, would be due and payable, or presentable for acceptance or payment, in said District, on any day which is a full legal holiday, or on Sunday, shall, therein, be payable, or presentable for acceptance or payment, on the secular or business day next succeeding, and all acts and parts of acts so far as inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the joint resolution is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire how the joint resolution comes up at this time.

Mr. McMILLAN. It is a report made by the Committee on the District of Columbia, relating to the former act which was passed by the Senate at the last session. It is requested by all the bankers here and it covers the whole District, giving a half-holiday to the banks. The act did not cover Georgetown or Anacostia, and the proposed amendment of it covers all the banks of the District. It also provides for all classes of commercial paper and so corrects some inaccuracies which were found in the present law when an attempt was made to put it into operation.

Mr. HOAR. I wish the Senator would allow the joint resolution to remain pending until Monday, or if it has any advantage by being reported now he can withdraw the report and it can be made just as well at another time.

Mr. McMILLAN. The only objection is that to-morrow is Saturday, and the joint resolution ought to be passed at once.

Mr. HOAR. It is a serious subject, affecting the time of the maturity of negotiable paper, and I should like to have an opportunity to glance at it before it is passed. The Senator can bring it up later in the day, perhaps.

Mr. McMILLAN. All right, I have no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be laid aside informally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 3686) for the relief James B. McElhose; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HUNTON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3687) for the relief of Thomas H. G. Todd; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3688) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company to extend its line within the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HIGGINS introduced a bill (S. 3689) for the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry R. Tilton, and of personal effects thereon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 132) to print 100,000 copies of special report of the Bureau of Animal Industry on diseases of cattle and on cattle feeding; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was

Ordered, That 3,000 copies of the Senate bill No. 1218 be printed for the use of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Education be directed to transmit a copy of the latest report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson on the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 123) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. Res. 166) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cover back into the Treasury \$48,800 of the appropriation to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9923) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HILL, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate be directed to transmit to the honorable the Secretary of State a copy of Senate bill No. 3513, now pending in this body, entitled "A bill for the suspension of immigration for one year," and that the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to inform the Senate at his earliest convenience whether the provisions of the said bill absolutely suspending immigration for the period of one year are in conflict with any treaties now existing between the United States and any foreign countries; and, if so, with what countries, and any further information which he may deem necessary for the information of the Senate in relation to the propriety of the enactment of the said bill in its present form.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, there is no objection to the adoption of the resolution. Immediately after the bill referred to therein was taken up for consideration by the Committee on Immigration the questions suggested by the resolution were asked informally of the Secretary of State, and he is now ready to reply to them. Therefore I hope that the resolution may be passed, although I see that the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] is absent. I desire to say that upon consultation with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] it is thought the resolution ought to have certain verbal changes which I send to the desk and move as amendments to the resolution.

Mr. CARLISLE. The Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] is necessarily absent this morning, and requested me to have the resolution passed over without losing its place until he should return; but I have examined the amendments suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire, and I am satisfied that with those

amendments, if the Senator from New York were here, he would desire to have the resolution passed, so I do not ask to have it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to amend the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to transmit to the Secretary of State a copy of Senate bill numbered 3513, now pending in this body, entitled "A bill for the suspension of immigration for one year," and that the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, directed to inform the Senate, whether the provisions of the said bill absolutely suspending immigration for the period of one year are in conflict with any treaties now existing between the United States and any foreign countries; and, if so, with what countries, and any further information which he may deem necessary for the information of the Senate during the consideration of said bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 9923) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes; was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDITIONAL QUARANTINE POWERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, pursuant to the agreement already reached, the Chair lays before the Senate the bill (S. 2707) granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service.

Mr. QUAY. I rose to move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. I make that motion.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire unanimous consent to remind the Senator from Pennsylvania that to-day and to-morrow have been assigned as a special order to consider the quarantine bills. It may be that we shall not need to-morrow and that at the close of the day we can adjourn until Monday, but until it is entirely certain that we shall get through with this subject, as we do not wish to displace the unfinished business next week, I hope the Senator will withdraw the motion, renewing it later in the day if there be occasion for it.

Mr. QUAY. Upon the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire I will withdraw the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is withdrawn.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to inquire whether the special orders for to-day and to-morrow are to commence immediately after the morning business. If otherwise, I ask that we proceed with the Calendar until 2 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER. The consideration of the bills is to commence after the routine morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The agreement will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the order adopted on the 4th instant, as follows:

Ordered, That on Friday next, after the routine business of the morning hour is transacted, and on Saturday if necessary, bills on the Calendar reported by the Committees on Epidemic Diseases and Immigration having relation to the danger of the introduction of cholera into this country during the present year shall be the special orders and have exclusive consideration on those days, without otherwise displacing the present unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2707) granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service, which had been reported from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 1, line 3, before the word "vessel," to insert the word "other;" so as to read:

That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port, etc.

Mr. DOLPH. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill if that would not subject the vessels of our Navy returning from foreign ports to the quarantine regulations of the States?

Mr. HARRIS. I did not hear the question of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DOLPH. If the amendment inserting the word "other," in line 3 of the first section, is adopted, would it not subject one of our naval vessels arriving after a cruise from a foreign port to State quarantine regulations?

Mr. HARRIS. I think it affects all vessels sailing from a foreign port to the ports of this country, whether they be our own or those of foreign countries.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is the present law, I understand. Our naval vessels are expected, when coming from any foreign port or any infected port, to comply with the State quarantine regulations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, line 4, after the word "port," to insert "or place;" so as to read:

That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of or consistent with this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee, through the Vice-President, whether we are now simply acting upon the committee amendments?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. And whether other amendments will be excluded if not offered now?

Mr. HARRIS. Other amendments will be in order in Committee of the Whole and in the Senate after the bill shall have been reported from the committee.

The next amendment of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases was, in section 3, line 26, after the word "another," to strike out "which" and insert "and;" in the same line, after the word "when," to insert "said rules and regulations have been," and after the word "secretary," at the end of line 27, to insert "they;" so as to read:

The Marine Hospital Service shall report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, order said Marine Hospital Service to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another, and when said rules and regulations have been so made and approved by the Secretary, they shall be promulgated by the Marine Hospital Service and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Marine Hospital Service may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Marine Hospital Service may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

Mr. PLATT. Was the last amendment agreed to, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. I do not think I quite understand it; but I do not know that it is important that I should.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be again read.

Mr. PLATT. I do not ask to have it read, but I should like to know what the last clause of the section means? It reads:

But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Marine Hospital Service may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

Suppose the authorities will not take them?

Mr. HARRIS. It simply refers to the plant necessary to treat an infected vessel by disinfecting the vessel and its cargo, and where a State quarantine happens to be nearer the port of entry than another quarantine, if that State quarantine is equipped with such plant, it gives the Marine Hospital Service authority to send the vessel to that quarantine for treatment.

The next amendment of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases was to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or yellow fever in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by immigration that a suspension of the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to suspend immigration from such countries or places and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator from Tennessee to allow that amendment to pass over without being voted upon until after I shall have submitted some remarks upon the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to complying with the request of the Senator.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be passed over for the present.

Mr. HARRIS. In section 2, line 14, after the word "satisfied," I move to insert the word "that;" so as to read:

To be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. In line 20 of the same section, after the word "of," I move to insert "furnishing information and." These are amendments suggested by the Marine Hospital Service and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, line 20, after the word "of," it is proposed to insert "furnishing information and;" so as to read:

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. In section 3, line 39, after the word "exists," I move to insert "or from which the President has reason to believe that infected articles of merchandise are being shipped."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 3, line 39, after the word "exists," it is proposed to insert "or from which the President has reason to believe that infected articles of merchandise are being shipped;" so as to read:

The Marine Hospital Service shall make such rules and regulations as are authorized by the laws of the United States and necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place at which contagious or infectious disease exists or from which the President has reason to believe that infected articles of merchandise are being shipped to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew.

The amendment was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. It will take but a few minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GIBSON] wishes to be excused from further service upon the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, and asks that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. WHITE] be appointed thereon.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that the Chair fill the vacancy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made.

ADDITIONAL QUARANTINE POWERS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2707) granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service.

Mr. HARRIS. In section 2, I move to strike out the word "and," being the last word in line 30. I see the word is repeated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, it is my duty and privilege to support this bill (S. 2707) granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service. It has been reported by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], who has for many years given the subjects of quarantine and of epidemic diseases his close attention as chairman of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases. I had occasion to serve during the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses as a member of that committee, and retired in the present Congress in order that my colleague [Mr. GALLINGER], who, I believe, is the only physician in this body, might appropriately have a place upon it. I have had abundant opportunity to notice the intelligence and fidelity which the Senator from Tennessee has brought to the preparation of measures to be acted upon by Congress concerning quarantine and the exclusion of infectious diseases either seeking to enter from foreign countries into this country or to pass from State to State, and I take it for granted that the details of this bill which has been submitted by him are in the main wise and judicious.

I am in favor of every possible step which can be devised for the protection of this country from cholera during the coming season. All the powers of the State governments should be put in motion to prevent its introduction, and all the powers of the National Government should be exerted for the same purpose. To be specific, I believe that the Treasury Department should, without a day's delay, promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the quarantine methods to be adopted to prevent the introduction of disease by sea, which rules and regulations should govern the immigrants for a certain period on the other side of the water before they take ship, should prescribe the regimen to be adopted and the precautions to be resorted to on shipboard during the voyage, and should also provide the sanitary measures to

be taken by way of quarantine or otherwise in our own ports upon the arrival of the vessels. I believe, moreover, that after the Treasury Department have formulated such regulations as existing law authorizes, they should be given by this bill, or any other bill which may be needful, all the further power and all the additional authority which they may ask for or of which they can by any possibility make use to keep the scourge of cholera from either entering the country or spreading after it has made its entry.

Even further, I believe that when the Treasury Department has done all that it can now do, and when the bill which the Senator from Tennessee has reported from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases shall have become a law and shall have been acted on, it will still be expedient for this Congress to go further and to pass Senate bill 3513, which has been reported from the Committee on Immigration, for the entire suspension of the admission of alien immigrants into the United States for one year.

Mr. President, I do not think that the danger which is to be apprehended from cholera during the present year is sufficiently comprehended by the American people. It is the characteristic, I think, of our people that we are apparently fearless concerning disease and danger until they actually arrive, and then we are very apt to become panic stricken and to resort to measures of unnecessary rigidity. It is to defeat the arrival of cholera within our borders, if possible, and to prevent any panic, that I believe the bill should pass totally suspending immigration for one year.

The Committee on Immigration was directed by a resolution of the Senate of July 16, 1892, to continue its investigation into the subject of immigration from foreign countries. In pursuance of that direction, a meeting of the committee was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, on the 26th day of November, at which were present Senators HALE, PROCTOR, HISCOCK, FAULKNER, GRAY, CALL, and myself. We requested a considerable number of eminent physicians of the city of New York to meet us at that time and advise us informally concerning the apprehended danger of cholera.

Those physicians, without compensation, gladly came and made their statements, and there was a full and free conference. Subsequently they were requested to reduce their opinions to writing and forward them to the committee, which they have done; and those statements are to be found printed in the document which I hold in my hand, which is now in type for the use of the committee. I desire to place on record for the information of Senators the statements of these physicians, all concurring in the opinion that there is imminent danger of an invasion of cholera during the beginning of the present year. These questions were asked the physicians:

- I. Is there, or not, a feeling of apprehension in the public mind and among physicians of a visitation from Europe of cholera in the spring or summer of 1893?
- II. What is the character and extent of the danger according to your view of the subject?

Dr. W. A. Ewing said in answer to the two questions:

There is a widespread feeling of apprehension, both in the minds of the public and among physicians, lest there be an epidemic of cholera during the coming year, either from dormant germs already here or from fresh importation.

Dr. Stephen Smith said, in answer to the two questions:

These questions I answer emphatically in the affirmative. I may add that the most eminent medical experts of Europe are of the opinion that there will be a recurrence of cholera in the cities and towns where it prevailed in 1892, and that the pestilence, spreading from those centers, will be more widespread in 1893 than it was last year.

If travel and traffic with the seaport towns of Europe continue unrestricted and unregulated cholera will, in my opinion, be introduced into this country very early in the coming season and will be widely distributed to interior cities.

Dr. E. G. Janeway says:

A feeling of apprehension exists in the public mind, and amongst the greater number of physicians with whom I am thrown in contact, that there will be a visitation of cholera from Europe in the spring or summer of 1893.

The extent of this danger is, in my opinion, very considerable. The history of past cholera epidemics forces the conviction upon me that the disease will lie dormant here and there in Russia, Germany, France, and Holland during the winter, to spring into activity so soon as the temperature suitable to the growth of the germs causative of the disease is reached. Where conditions favorable to the disease exist outbreaks may even occur during the winter. How many centers of development may show themselves is a matter about which we are necessarily in the dark. The future alone will reveal how thoroughly and successfully the contest against the germs of cholera has been waged during the past summer and autumn. According to the statement of those who studied the outbreak of cholera in this country in 1873, the first cases made their appearance in New Orleans as early as February; others occurred in March. Later the cholera visited Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and numerous smaller cities and towns west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant answered:

The business public, in my opinion, apprehend a visitation of cholera here in the spring and summer of 1893. That the physicians conversant with the past and present state of affairs have this apprehension I have not the slightest doubt.

Dr. Joseph E. Winters says:

There is a decided apprehension in the minds of the public and of physicians that there will be a visitation of cholera from Europe to this country during the spring and summer of 1893, unless means are taken to prevent it. The extent of the danger to us will depend entirely upon the means taken to exclude it.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre says:

There is considerable apprehension both among the profession and the public that there will be a revisitation of cholera in 1893.

The very able and faithful sanitary superintendent of the health department of the city of New York, Dr. Cyrus Edson, says:

The first question I must answer without qualification. There is a deep feeling of apprehension, both among physicians and the public generally, that the danger of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera during the spring and summer of 1893 is imminent.

The character and extent of the danger is, in the present condition of affairs, in proportion as (a) the disease is prevalent, and as (b) quarantine is ineffective.

(a) Reliable reports from the cities of Northern Europe indicate that thus far the disease is surviving cold weather, and is likely to survive the entire winter. Should it do so, we must expect that Northern Europe will suffer from a severe epidemic of cholera that will commence sometime during the spring of 1893. This will put us close at hand to the disease at least three months earlier in 1893 than in 1892. In other words, the disease will have at least three more months favorable weather and conditions than it had in 1892, and the danger that it will find an entrance and obtain a foothold will be proportionately greater than was the case in 1892. The history of Asiatic cholera in this country during the past, as was shown by President Wilson's testimony, leads to the conclusion that this danger is a very great one.

Mr. Charles G. Wilson, president of the health department of the city of New York, answers as follows:

In answer to the first question, permit me to say that I am of the opinion that there is a well-founded feeling of apprehension, not only among physicians and sanitarians, but also in the public mind, that unless the most strenuous measures are adopted the country will have a visitation of cholera in the spring or summer of 1893.

Then he proceeds to give a carefully prepared history of the previous visitations of cholera, showing that where the cholera appeared in any year it invariably manifested itself much earlier the next year.

Dr. George F. Shradly says:

There is a well-founded apprehension that cholera may visit the United States during the summer of 1893.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis says:

Answer to query 1: There is.

Answer to query 2: I think it imminent. Unless means are taken to prevent its introduction, we are almost sure to have an epidemic.

These opinions were so forcible and so unmistakable that the Committee on Immigration did not feel at liberty to neglect to take action upon them.

Mr. VEST. Will it interrupt the Senator if I make an inquiry?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly not.

Mr. VEST. The document from which the Senator has read is not accessible to Senators generally, at least I have not been able to obtain it.

Mr. CHANDLER. There are copies to be had.

Mr. VEST. I understood it was printed for the use of the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. Some copies have been brought to the Senate.

Mr. VEST. Has the Senator from New Hampshire a statement from Dr. Hamilton, the former Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service?

Mr. CHANDLER. There is not printed any opinion from Dr. Hamilton, but I will make a statement in reference to Dr. Hamilton, if the Senator desires it, a little later. Dr. Hamilton's opinion is the same as those of the other physicians whom I have quoted.

Mr. VEST. Dr. Hamilton has been examined by the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. He has been present with the Senator from Tennessee and myself on the visit to New York, but his statement has not been taken in writing.

Mr. VEST. If the Senator will permit me, while I wish, of course, to do what is necessary to preserve the health or the lives of the people, I confess that my disposition is to go very slowly in regard to a measure so drastic as that which is submitted now to the Senate.

I happened the other day to accidentally meet Dr. Hamilton in a railroad train, and he himself brought this matter up. He stated that he had appeared before the committee and was on his way to Washington to appear, as I understood, again. He said to me that there was no necessity for excluding immigrants; that the cholera germ, as he expressed it, was fully understood by the advanced thought of the medical profession, and could be controlled by them. He further expressed the apprehension that if this measure should be adopted it would result in the worst class of immigrants, the filthiest, and the most diseased coming through Alaska and Mexico.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me for a second?

Mr. VEST. I will with pleasure.

Mr. HARRIS. Dr. Hamilton is decidedly in favor of the passage of Senate bill 2707, which is now under consideration.

Mr. VEST. Which excludes immigrants?

Mr. HARRIS. By no means. There is a pending amendment to the bill, which has not yet been acted upon, which gives to the President authority, when he is satisfied that there is an exigency demanding it, to suspend immigration for such time as he deems absolutely necessary to the prevention of the importation of disease. That amendment is pending. I saw that the Senator was addressing himself to a bill which is not now under consideration.

Mr. VEST. I was addressing myself to the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understood the Senator to be speaking not with reference to the bill of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. VEST. I understood the Senator from New Hampshire to say that he favored and his committee favored the exclusion of immigration for twelve months.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understood the Senator to be addressing himself to that proposition.

Mr. VEST. I was. I will state that Dr. Hamilton made that statement to me, and as he has had control of our quarantine regulations for a number of years, both during Democratic and Republican administrations, I am disposed to give his opinion great weight. Therefore, I asked the Senator if Dr. Hamilton's testimony had been taken and printed.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, when I was interrupted by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. VEST) I was showing to the Senate, by the opinion of these doctors, that there is imminent danger of cholera coming into the country during the present year. The Senator interrupted me to state the opinion that had been given to him by Dr. Hamilton, that it was not necessary, in order to prevent an incursion of cholera, that immigration should be totally suspended for one year; which may be true so far as the opinion of Dr. Hamilton is concerned; and the Senator himself may be correct in entertaining the same opinion. The proposition is open for discussion and has two sides to it; but Dr. Hamilton does not differ from the doctors whose opinions I have just been reading, that there is imminent danger of the entry of cholera during the coming spring. I suppose the Senator from Missouri does not understand that Dr. Hamilton underestimates in the least the danger of the advent of cholera, but only that Dr. Hamilton believes, as many of these doctors do, that the disease may be held in check and even kept out of the country without the necessity of the suspension of immigration for one year.

Mr. VEST. That is all I stated. Dr. Hamilton stated to me that there was necessity for strict quarantine regulations, but not to the total exclusion of immigrants.

Mr. CHANDLER. Dr. Hamilton does not differ from the physicians whom I have quoted upon the proposition, that there is great danger of cholera coming into this country during the coming spring, unless the most rigid and effective methods of exclusion are resorted to.

Mr. President, after the Committee on Immigration returned from New York, where they had this conference with these physicians, a consultation took place, the result of which was the reporting by the Committee on Immigration of Senate bill 3513 for the total suspension of immigration for one year.

Realizing that this is a harsh measure, and one that no person will wish to resort to unless the circumstances absolutely require it, the members of the Committee on Immigration, myself as chairman especially, immediately entered into conference with the Senator from Tennessee and ascertained that it was his purpose to press the consideration by the Senate of the bill now pending granting additional quarantine powers to the Treasury Department.

It was also the opinion of the Senator from Tennessee and myself that any measures which the Treasury Department might think it important to prescribe to exclude cholera from our borders should be adopted by that Department without any further delay, and without saying that they were waiting for additional legislation by Congress. Upon consideration of this point it occurred to me to write a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The letter will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1892.

SIR: Realizing that it is important that the policy and measures of the United States Government in reference to immigration and the introduction of cholera into this country in the spring of 1893 shall be known and announced to European nations at as early a date as possible, so that preparations abroad may be made accordingly, I have endeavored to ascertain the

situation in Congress with reference to the probabilities of legislation, with the following result:

I. There is pending a proposition to exclude all immigration from European countries for the coming year. This is quite likely to be adopted, but it is not certain that it will be.

II. There is pending a proposition for a national quarantine system which will wholly abolish the State system now existing in New York State. This proposition may be accepted in the next Congress, but the controversy it arouses will prevent its adoption by the present Congress, which ends March 4.

III. There are pending propositions to make more specific and to enlarge the powers of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to deal with immigration and apprehended infection—notably the Senate bill of Senator HARRIS of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases. These propositions are intended to authorize this Government to establish severe sanitary rules and regulations to be put in force in Europe as well as on the steamers and after their arrival in our ports; and there will be no opposition to making such national rules and regulations superior to those of any State with which they may come in conflict.

IV. It is my judgment that legislation in this last direction should not wait a single moment by reason of the pendency of the first two propositions. Such additional legislative power as the Executive may need for dealing promptly and effectively with the danger of disease from Europe during the coming spring should be perfected and passed through both Houses at the earliest possible day in January, and immediately thereafter any new rules or regulations essential to the public safety, made necessary by such legislation, should be announced to the world so that all persons or corporations concerned, at home or abroad, may know the prohibitions and requirements of this Government, to which they must rigidly conform.

Senator HARRIS is, I am sure, ready to confer with you with reference to the details of the bill introduced by him; and in a conference on this subject the other Senators and Members who are most interested therein will, I doubt not, gladly participate. I write to impress upon you my own conviction that the holiday recess should not pass without a successful effort to bring the details of any needed legislation into the best possible shape for presentation, on the day of reassembling, to both Houses of Congress.

Moreover, while I do not doubt that some new legislation will be adopted, yet I trust the Executive will not wait therefore before preparing and promulgating certain national rules to govern intercourse from Europe with this country in the spring of 1893. No legislation will be likely to interfere with or weaken such rules, and it is desirable that they shall be proclaimed early in January whatever may be the situation or prospect of legislation.

Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER.

HON. CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CHANDLER. In response to this letter, Secretary Foster invited the Senator from Tennessee and myself to call upon him. We did so on the 23d, and also had an interview with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding, the assistant in charge of quarantine and immigration questions. The result of these conferences was that the Senator from Tennessee and myself went to New York on the 28th day of December, and on the 29th and 30th we examined the present preparations for the exclusion of cholera from that city. It is well known to Senators that 90 or 95 per cent of the immigration into the United States comes into the city of New York, and that the most danger of cholera is to be apprehended from vessels arriving at that port.

Before we went to New York the following memorandum was sent to Assistant Secretary Spaulding, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paper will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished by Senators HARRIS and CHANDLER December 23, 1892.

I.

Please inform us what is the present statutory authority under which the President's proclamation was issued establishing a twenty days quarantine of immigrants.

II.

What additional law, if any, is desired confirming or conferring power in the Executive in reference to quarantine.

III.

Please examine Senate bill No. 2707, as reported December 22, and suggest at once any desirable amendments, either in form or substance.

IV.

It is suggested that the Executive regulations to be observed abroad, on the voyages, and in our own ports, for the prevention of the introduction of cholera or other disease, during the year 1893, be framed and promulgated immediately and without waiting for new legislation.

Mr. CHANDLER. Upon arriving in New York we found the preparations made by the State authorities were these: They have upon Hoffman Island a large hospital, or rather barracks, intended as a general rule for the accommodation of quarantined passengers who are not diseased. These Hoffman Island buildings are now in excellent condition. They were subjected during the dangers of last year to severe criticisms by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and in a report on that subject, which has been recently printed, the report of the special committee on quarantine, those criticisms of the buildings and other plants upon Hoffman Island are recited, but in a latter portion of the report it is stated that the defects which the committee found have been measurably remedied. As Hoffman Island appeared to me, it seemed to be in every way admirably designed as a quarantine station.

Directly below Hoffman Island is Swinburne Island, and that is covered with hospital buildings. It is intended for the detention of passengers among whom there may be some cases of

cholera. The buildings upon Swinburne Island are therefore arranged upon the pavilion plan, and in addition to the main or central buildings there are a number of pavilions located at different points about the island, in order to provide for the separation of patients. I think the Senator from Tennessee will concur with me in saying that Swinburne Island is also thoroughly equipped for the purposes for which it is intended to be used. Those two large establishments upon those islands now stand empty. They are only occupied by attendants, and they are ready for use. They belong to the State of New York. I should suppose they were of great value; perhaps, in round numbers, \$500,000 each, or \$1,000,000, would represent the money investment of the State of New York in these properties.

It is, however, not the purpose of the State quarantine authorities to treat any cases of cholera actually entering the port upon Hoffman or Swinburne Island, but they intend to have and now have distinctly in view a floating hospital, believing that cases of actual cholera can be better treated, or at least with more safety, upon a floating hospital than at either Hoffman or Swinburne Island or anywhere upon the land.

Mr. HARRIS. The floating hospital is in the course of construction at this time.

Mr. CHANDLER. The floating hospital is now in the course of construction.

These constitute the quarantine preparations of the State of New York, the State quarantine being under the control of Dr. William T. Jenkins, who accompanied the Senator and myself, and showed us what facilities were possessed by the State of New York for keeping out disease. We were also informed that the State had acquired Fire Island as an additional quarantine station, but that we did not visit.

On the next day, the Senator from Tennessee being unable to accompany me, I examined the preparations which had been made by the city health department of New York. That department is under the charge of the city board of health, of which Mr. Charles G. Wilson is president and Dr. Cyrus Edson is the sanitary superintendent. The preparations which the city authorities make is for dealing with cholera if any cases actually enter the city, and for dealing with other similar diseases which so enter. If a case of cholera passes the State and National authorities and reaches the city, or if the disease breaks out in the city, it is taken in charge by the city authorities. The preparations which the city has for dealing with contagious or deadly diseases are as follows: They have a sanitary station on the East River at the foot of Sixteenth street, I think. There is a reception hospital there, and a hospital that has existed for many years, called the Willard Parker Hospital, and there is now building at this point a large modern model hospital for the treatment of patients with infectious diseases; but it is not designed to keep such patients for any length of time at the reception hospital.

The main reliance of the health department of the city is upon the Riverside Hospital at North Brother Island, which is up the East River beyond Blackwells Island and this place I visited. I found it to be a central hospital with many pavilions now existing and others in the course of construction. This is where the typhus fever patients of last February were taken, and where all the cases of deadly contagious disease are taken for treatment. It is a most admirably arranged establishment. The preparations for avoiding the transmission of disease from one patient to another are of the most perfect character. If I may be allowed to judge, I can not conceive of any better hospital that can be constructed for such a purpose than the Riverside Hospital at North Brother Island, belonging to the city of New York.

In addition the health department of the city controls a large vacant island called Rikers Island, about half a mile from North Brother Island, and upon that it is designed, if there is a great outbreak of cholera, to treat patients in tents. I found that the plan of treating persons who are threatened with or have cholera in tents out of doors is regarded favorably at North Brother Island. Steam pipes have been carried out into the open spaces, coils of pipe have been erected, wooden floors have been laid down, and hospital tents have been placed over them and they are heated by these coils. I was informed that there was no trouble even in the coldest weather in treating cases of infectious disease in those tents; that is to say, the patients can be treated without any more danger to their own lives than if they were kept inside of a brick or wooden building, and there is less danger of communicating the contagion to others.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] and myself also examined the national preparation to keep out cholera.

Mr. PLATT. Before the Senator comes to that will he allow a question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT. Who appoints the health officer of the port of New York, Dr. Jenkins?

Mr. CHANDLER. Dr. Jenkins is a State official appointed by the governor. Dr. Cyrus Edson is at the head of the health department of the city of New York, and I have stated the distinction between the two jurisdictions.

Mr. PLATT. The health department of the city has nothing to do with the disease until it gets on land?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, sir; the line of demarcation is, that it is the business of the State quarantine authorities to keep disease from getting into the city, and the health department of the city has nothing to do with that duty. After the disease has entered the city it is the business of the health department of the city to take care of it and suppress it, if they can; and they have nothing to do with quarantine.

Now as to the preparations of the national authorities. Last summer, in pursuance of the general power of the Secretary of the Treasury, and I suppose with the funds which were given to him by a vote first taken in the Senate (the amendment having been reported by the Senator from Iowa, Mr. ALLISON), the United States officials undertook to make preparation for cholera, and went down below Swinburne Island to Sandy Hook, just out of the line of the main ship channel, which makes a right angle at this point, and erected temporary barracks. This is Camp Low, at Sandy Hook. The buildings are of wood, with a large wooden hospital remote from the barracks. Large numbers of quarantined passengers, among whom disease had not developed, were taken and kept there some six or eight days last summer, and Camp Low remains subject to be enlarged and improved, and I think it is in every way an available station for quarantining passengers, or even for the treatment of passengers who may be diseased.

Mr. PLATT. It is on the United States reservation.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is on the United States military reservation, up the Hook as far away as possible from the military station and from the light-house, but not over to the Jersey shore, because the Hook proper is separated by a bare neck from the main land of New Jersey, and there can be no possible objection to the use of this end of Sandy Hook as a quarantine station.

This appears to be the whole national preparation for cholera. It is not to be forgotten, however, that there is Ellis Island, the immigration station, where all immigrants go after they have passed the State quarantine and the national quarantine, where certain inspections are made in order that the immigration act of March 3, 1891, may be complied with, and where immigrants who happen to be sick are taken care of, by means of ample hospital accommodations, although it is not intended that persons who may be afflicted with contagious or infectious disease shall be treated upon Ellis Island.

Mr. CULLOM. A large building has been recently erected there?

Mr. CHANDLER. There is a very large building, but it is needed for immigration purposes. Whether there is much or little immigration it is needed for immigration purposes and would not be available as a cholera hospital.

Mr. PLATT. It would not be needed if immigration were entirely suspended, I suppose?

Mr. CHANDLER. If immigration were entirely suspended it might be possible to get along without Ellis Island, but I do not think that under any suspension for one year we should be without a certain number of steerage passengers, and those steerage passengers it would be judicious to send to Ellis Island, as all immigrants are now taken to Ellis Island.

Mr. PLATT. What does the Senator mean by that? Does he mean that there would be steerage passengers coming as tourists, or for pleasure, or temporarily?

Mr. CHANDLER. I see the purpose of the Senator, and will be very happy to discuss that point with him at some time; but the suspension of all immigration for one year does not in terms abolish steerage passage. It will still remain the duty of the immigration officers to enforce the laws, and they will have occasion to use Ellis Island. Besides, Ellis Island is so near to the Jersey coast that I am quite sure the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON], who was afraid to have a naval powder magazine there, would certainly object to its being used as a cholera hospital.

Mr. President, I was favorably impressed with the preparations at New York, national, State, and municipal, for keeping out cholera and for treating cholera cases if cholera makes its advent into the city. I have nothing to find fault with, nothing to censure, nothing to complain of. I think that substantially all the preparation has been made that is demanded by the situation, except that I believe the Secretary of the Treasury should without a week's delay put Camp Low into the most perfect condition, and I think that a large contingency or emergency appropriation should be given to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury before Congress adjourns on the 3d of March.

Mr. CULLOM. If it will not interrupt the Senator, as this

seems to be a sort of joint stock arrangement between the State and National Government, I wish to inquire if the Senator is entirely satisfied with it himself?

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, it is not a joint stock arrangement. There is a national jurisdiction and there is a State jurisdiction on the subject of quarantine. Under the existing laws of the United States it is the duty of the national authorities to aid the State authorities. While I am aware that the inconveniences of this double jurisdiction are so great that at no distant day it may be deemed necessary or advisable by Congress to take entire control by national authority of the subject of quarantine, yet the difficulties which would surround an attempt to do so at this time are so great that I am not myself in favor of making the attempt at this session of Congress. That is the point the Senator wished to call to my attention.

Mr. CULLOM. That is what I desired to hear the Senator give his expression upon. I do not pretend to indicate that this is not the best that can be done under the circumstances, but I wanted to ascertain whether the Senator thinks it is satisfactory.

Mr. CHANDLER. My own tendency is toward an exclusive national quarantine, but Senators will remember that on August 1, 1888, we passed a bill for the establishment of several new quarantine stations. A very fine quarantine hospital was established at San Francisco, and all along our coast national preparation was made for excluding disease. The exceptions were at New Orleans, New York, and Boston, I believe. If there are any other State quarantines maintained in full vigor the Senator from Tennessee will correct me. Therefore Louisiana, New York, and Boston have large quarantine establishments. The States have invested a great deal of money at their stations, and by the deliberate decision of the act of Congress of 1888, which established eight national quarantine stations, it was determined that national quarantine should not supercede State quarantine at New Orleans, New York, and Boston; and there has been no serious attempt to wipe out those State quarantine establishments until now.

I am inclined to believe, as I have already stated, that at no very distant day Congress will deem it advisable to take sole possession of the quarantine stations at Boston, at New York, and at New Orleans; but Senators will see how difficult it is to do it at this time. Shall we pass an act of Congress wholly excluding the New York State quarantine authorities from helping exclude cholera during 1893? Shall we do that? If so, shall we get along without Hoffman Island and Swinburne Island, or shall we take possession of them? Can we purchase them by negotiation, or can we take possession of them by condemnation in season to deal with the disease of cholera which is, I am afraid, already lurking at our doors?

Mr. President, I deal with the subject not theoretically, because theoretically I am in favor of national quarantine, but I deal with the subject practically. Notwithstanding there were some differences of opinion last year between the national and State authorities, I am not in favor of undertaking to bring on the conflict which would arise at once if we should undertake by an act of Congress at the present time to wipe out all State quarantines, and now, on the eve, for ought we know, of a terrible incursion of cholera, attempt to take possession of the Louisiana State property, the Massachusetts State property, and the New York State property, and assume the sole responsibility for the National Government of excluding cholera in the coming spring from admission into those ports.

Mr. PLATT. May I ask the Senator whether he intends to throw the entire responsibility of excluding cholera in those ports upon the State authorities?

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not. My proposition is that we shall pass the bill which the Senator from Tennessee has reported. I found that Senator adverse to any such radical measure as the Senator from Connecticut is in favor of. I found the Senator from Tennessee, who as I said has been dealing with this subject in the Senate for ten years and who has added so much useful legislation to that which was upon the statute book, adverse to radical and hostile legislation. As we had gone from 1888 to 1892 upon the deliberate policy of allowing a State quarantine to prevail at the mouth of the Mississippi, at Boston Harbor, and at New York Harbor he was averse to undertaking at one blow, when we ought to be making direct preparations for the appearance of cholera, to destroy the State quarantine and establish as the sole protection of the country a national quarantine in those three ports.

I must confess, Mr. President, that I have been influenced by a desire to accommodate myself to the views of the Senator from Tennessee and to many other Senators who I know are opposed at this time and under the circumstances to attempting to secure legislation for the establishment of exclusive national quarantine, which perhaps one year from now, after the exigencies and

the great danger which is now upon the country has passed, may meet with general approval.

So, Mr. President, I think we should pass the bill which the Senator from Tennessee has reported. I think we should give to the Executive the fullest power in the premises. I think we should make the power of the Executive supreme over the power of the State whenever there may be a conflict of opinion or judgment between them.

Mr. CULLOM. Does this bill do that?

Mr. CHANDLER. I think so.

Mr. PLATT. I should like the Senator to explain how this bill does it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will leave the discussion of the details of the bill to the Senator from Tennessee. There is no doubt at all that whatever the United States enacts on this subject is superior to anything which the State may enact. That is not a proposition which is subject to dispute. It is not necessary to put into this bill that whatever is done by the national authority in pursuance of the bill shall be supreme over State action, because it is a well-settled doctrine that this being a regulation of commerce, the regulation of intercourse between nations, the national power when it acts is supreme, and any control of the State over the question is solely with the permission of the national authority.

Mr. FRYE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. FRYE. Has the Senator examined the laws and the practice of two States; for instance, of Alabama and Georgia?

Mr. CHANDLER. I have not.

Mr. FRYE. I am informed by very intelligent shipmasters that the whole thing is simply a farce; that the law is used for the purpose of levying fees on vessels; that a vessel will get within 16 or 18 miles of Mobile, for instance, when there is no danger of cholera or anything else, and that some person entirely ignorant of his duty will come on board perhaps 8 miles further off, take a tin vessel and burn some sulphur, call it fumigating, and charge the vessel with very heavy fees. Our shipmasters at any rate think that the whole thing down in those two States they have written about has been run simply for the purpose of levying fees from American vessels.

Mr. CHANDLER. That may be true, Mr. President. There is no State quarantine establishment in Alabama or in Georgia that I think would be interfered with if the United States took sole control of quarantine in the ports of those States. If I am wrong the Senator from Tennessee will correct me, but I think that under the existing statutes the national authorities can take exclusive control of quarantine in the ports of Alabama and Georgia. If under these circumstances extortionate fees for useless services are being exacted by the authorities of those States, there ought to be a bill passed by Congress at once to prohibit such exactions. But I am dealing only with the situation that is presented by the existence of the three large State quarantine establishments at Boston, New York, and New Orleans. The more I have thought of them the more have I realized that it is practically impossible at this time by an act of Congress and proceedings thereunder to safely and judiciously wipe out the State quarantine establishments at those ports.

Therefore, I think that we should go on as we are; that the two sets of authorities should protect Boston and New York and the mouth of the Mississippi River, and that the State authorities and the United States authorities should get on harmoniously together in the great effort which the spring is to impose upon us of keeping cholera out of those three ports. The governor of the State of New York should put at the head of his quarantine establishment, if such a man is not now there, a superintendent who will get on well with the United States authorities, and the Secretary of the Treasury should put at the head of the national quarantine establishment in the city of New York, if he is not already there, a man who will get on well with the State authorities; and there should be a public sentiment in this country that will not tolerate questions of etiquette or petty quarrels between the national authorities and the New York State authorities during the coming cholera season.

Mr. President, while I have endeavored to forward the national and State preparation that is being made to keep cholera out, and while I cheerfully and cordially support the bill which the Committee on Epidemic Diseases have reported, after all I believe the danger is so great that we ought to suspend immigration for one year, and I deem it to be my duty to place some argument in favor of such a suspension before the Senate.

The evidence is conclusive and overwhelming that cholera does not come in the cabins of the steamships. It comes with immigrants in the steerage. This is not an invidious distinction to make. It is a distinction that is forced upon us by irrefutable facts. It is not a difference between the poor man and the rich man. It is a difference between the clean man and the man

who is not clean. It is the difference between healthy persons who start with healthy surroundings at the port of departure and have them on the voyage over and persons who start under unfavorable circumstances, who are brought under conditions that are unclean and unhealthy, and who therefore bring the cholera with them while the more favored classes of passengers do not bring it.

Mr. MITCHELL. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. Does not the Senator believe that there would be just as much danger of bringing contagion into this country by permitting aliens to come in who do not come here to reside or to settle on lands, but simply come here as temporary visitors, as there would be from the other class?

Mr. CHANDLER. Not if they do not come in filthy steamship steerages.

Mr. MITCHELL. But that is begging the question, it seems to me. The bill inhibits the coming to this country of aliens who are coming as immigrants for the purpose of residing here and of making settlement on lands, while it leaves the door open as to all other aliens who come here, not for the purpose of residing, not for the purpose of settling upon lands, but for a temporary purpose, for the purpose of visiting the country.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator hear the evidence before he makes up his mind? I say frankly that the object of the suspension for one year of alien immigrants is to break up steerage passages.

Dr. Ewing says:

To my mind the chief danger lies in the immigrant and his luggage coming to our shores, and that danger is very great under the methods heretofore in vogue.

Dr. Stephen Smith says:

The cholera germ may be transported in a viable state in a warm, moist medium, as soiled old clothing. The conditions favorable for the transmission of the cholera germ, therefore, are found in steerage passengers (the common immigrants) and their personal effects. The immigrants, also, are far more liable to be exposed to personal contact with cases of cholera in foreign ports than ordinary travelers. It follows that cholera is more likely to be conveyed by immigrants than by any other means known.

Dr. Janeway says:

Almost all of the danger of the introduction of cholera into the United States will be by means of steerage passengers and their effects. This is almost equivalent to saying by means of immigrants and their effects. There is no reasonable doubt that the suspension of all immigration for one year from March 1, 1893, except that from North and South American ports, would tend very strongly to prevent the introduction of cholera.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him again?

Mr. CHANDLER. I want the Senator to hear the whole evidence before he reaches an opinion.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will he allow me just one question at that point? If it be true, as stated in that testimony and as is claimed by the Senator, that the great danger lies in steerage passengers, would it not be better that the Senator should draw his line of distinction as between steerage passengers and passengers who are not steerage rather than between aliens who come here to settle and reside and aliens who come here for temporary purposes?

Mr. CHANDLER. Undoubtedly the object should be accomplished in the most practicable way. It can be reached either by the exclusion of all immigrants coming for settlement or by the abolition of all steerage passages. It is a fair question between the two methods. But if you were to abolish all steerage passages, then you would not allow your own citizens abroad to come home in the steerage. There are these two methods, one or the other of which I think ought to be adopted, and as I have studied the subject, it seems to me that the most practicable and feasible method is to suspend the coming of all immigrants for settlement.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant says, after having stated the quarantine measures which he thinks ought to be adopted:

If, however, for any reason, the preceding propositions be not feasible for the present or for the future time, then the only remaining one is the adoption of the second method, which is the exclusion for a proper time of the infection-breeding and infection-carrying agents—the immigrants themselves.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre says:

The danger to be apprehended from immigrants and their belongings is very great.

Dr. Joseph E. Winters says:

It is certain that cholera will reappear in Europe during the coming year and it is equally certain that unrestricted immigration from Europe to this country will bring the scourge to us.

Foreign immigrants in the steerages of the European steamships, or immigration in any form or shape whatever, will be the certain means of keeping all European visitors from this country during the spring and summer of 1893.

Dr. Cyrus Edison says:

The great danger is that the disease will be brought into this country by immigrants arriving here from European ports.

Dr. Shradly says:

The history of every epidemic in this country has proven that the disease entered our ports on account of defective quarantine, and that it has been carried to us mainly by filthy immigrants.

Dr. Loomis says:

I think its introduction will be entirely through immigrants coming to this country in the steerage of the steamships.

Moreover, Mr. President, this is the view entertained by other authorities than those who appeared before the committee. There is before the Senate Executive Document No. 13, Fifty-second Congress, second session, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of December 5, 1892, from Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, port physician of the city of Philadelphia, who has given full and diligent study to this subject. He says the cholera will come in—

Unless constant care be taken to guard against the probability that the germs of the disease may be transported in the clothing and personal effects of those classes of transatlantic travelers who usually come to this country in the steerage.

And he goes on to prove by the prior history of cholera that such is the fact. He speaks of the cholera coming on former occasions, and says:

Again in 1873 epidemic outbreaks of cholera occurred in Ohio, Minnesota, and Dakota, which were caused by cholera poison packed up in the household effects of emigrants from Holland, Sweden, and Russia, respectively.

These immigrants sailed from healthy ports in healthy vessels, and were subjected to the usual sanitary requirements of the period (that is, mere boarding by the quarantine officer and hurried inspection). They passed through New York and the intermediate territory without injury to the public health; but when their infected goods were unpacked in the interior of the continent, they liberated the poison which gave rise to the local outbreaks.

In the discussion of this question I can not too severely emphasize the well-known fact that cholera has never been brought to the Atlantic coast of North America except by vessels transporting this class of filthy people from Europe. I have repeatedly pointed out that it is practically only people of this class and condition who, during time of prevalence of cholera in any portion of Europe whence they are likely to proceed, or through which they may migrate, expose this country to the danger of cholera.

To persistently and relentlessly, winter and summer, adhere to the policy of rigid exclusion from all our ports of these dangerous classes until cholera shall have entirely vanished from Europe, is to strike at the root of the difficulty, and, in my opinion, is the only way to certainly succeed in protecting the country during the whole time it is threatened with the infection of this disease.

Dr. Shakespeare further says in an article in the Medical News of September 10, 1892:

To my mind, in the case of the United States, so far distant from the source of cholera, and so remote from European shores, we need only to fear, during the prevalence of a widespread epidemic of cholera in the northern portion of Europe, the introduction of the disease here through the numerous hordes of emigrants constantly arriving from Europe.

It is a fact beyond dispute that cholera preys upon and breeds among those living in squalor and filth, and closely follows their movement. It is exceptional, even in Bengal, the home of cholera, that the Englishmen there are attacked by the disease. It is true, also, in filthy and frightfully unsanitary localities in Southern and Eastern Europe, that the intelligent and well-to-do classes suffer to no great extent during the period of cholera epidemic. There is but little danger of the class of people who constitute the cabin passengers of the transatlantic steamers bringing with them, either on their persons or in their clothing, the infection of cholera. It is for this reason that I hold most confidently that the chief and, I may say, the only source of danger of cholera finding a foothold, when inspection is properly performed at quarantine, lies in its introduction by the emigrant classes.

Dr. John H. Rauch, who is the secretary of the Illinois State board of health, takes the same view of the subject in an address delivered at the opening of the national conference of the State boards of health, held in the city of St. Louis, October 13 and 15, 1884:

It may be necessary to absolutely prohibit immigration, for a time, at least, from infected countries. Every one of our cholera epidemics has been directly and unmistakably traceable to the arrival of immigrants infected in person or in baggage and household goods. It was the crowded troopship and transport which brought the contagion into France from China and Egypt. It is the crowded pilgrim steamer and passenger vessel which carries it from Bombay and Calcutta into Europe and elsewhere, as already instanced. It is the steerage of the immigrant vessel, with its crowd-poison and other conditions favorable to the development of a specific contagion, which we have to fear.

And this, Mr. President, is the summing up by the Treasury Department in a circular to collectors and other officers of the customs, issued by Acting-Secretary O. L. Spaulding, November 16, 1892:

Experience has demonstrated that the principal danger of infection through immigration arises from passengers brought over in the steerage. The crowding of immigrants to the extreme limits of the steerage accommodations of many of the ships, the considerable quantity and the character of their baggage and personal effects, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining those conditions of cleanliness and ventilation which are demanded by sanitary laws, are among the causes which create special danger of infection from the class of immigrants referred to. These perils do not arise from the transportation of passengers in the cabin, and the Department finds no occasion to interfere with the landing of the latter, after they have passed the inspection of local health authorities.

Mr. President, here, as I submit, is conclusive evidence that that there will be no great danger of the introduction of cholera this year unless it comes in the steerages, brought by the immigrants. There will be no considerable danger that a quarantine will have to be established which will seriously interfere with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, unless there is the danger

of the admission of cholera through immigrants coming from Europe. It is my fear that whatever quarantine regulations may be established, if immigration continues to come, the cholera will come. Let the bill of the Senator from Tennessee be passed, let the most rigid rules be prescribed by the Treasury Department for quarantine on the other side of the ocean, for the surveillance of passengers while on the voyage, and for quarantine in our own ports, and nevertheless if these immigrants come the cholera will come with them, and the quarantine will not be successful.

Mr. President, I desire to read on this point from the statement appearing in print of Dr. Cyrus Edson, the sanitary superintendent of the New York City health department. Dr. Edson says:

In regard to effectiveness of quarantines. It is an almost universally accepted fact that 70 per cent of what are termed good quarantines fail. In other words, where attempts have been made to keep a given contagious or infectious disease out of the country, in only about 30 per cent have the quarantine officers been successful. A perfect quarantine is only a theoretical possibility. The enormous amount of detail necessary to a perfect quarantine can not in my opinion, be covered by the work of any man or men. I do not by this statement wish to be taken as condemning quarantine. The latter, when properly conducted, is of great value in reducing the danger.

That is the matured opinion written out by himself of the health officer of the city of New York, who feels that, notwithstanding all the quarantine preparation either national or State authorities may make, he will be obliged to deal next summer with cholera present within the precincts of the city.

I need only refer to the typhus-fever cases of one year ago. The steamship *Massilia*, which left Marseilles January 1, 1892, and Naples on the 7th of January, and reached New York Harbor January 30, brought from Naples about 450 Italians and about 270 immigrants of Russian origin from Marseilles. No serious disease being detected, they were nearly all allowed to land. Ten days later, on February 11, cases of typhus fever were discovered among the Russians, and after prompt efforts to find and discover all the immigrants and isolate them the disease was finally suppressed, the outcome being as follows:

Among the *Massilia's* passengers there were 138 cases, and 13 of the patients died. Sixty residents of New York were taken sick, and 15 died. Eleven of the health department employes, including nurses, helpers, and police, had the disease, and 5 died, making the total deaths 33 out of 209 cases.

A careful examination of the New York State quarantine officer, Dr. William M. Smith, health officer of the port of New York, whose assistant, Dr. E. C. Skinner, passed all the immigrants, showed that these officers had no reason to suspect the presence of typhus among the passengers.

The inspection made by the United States officers at Ellis Island was attended with a like conclusion. Several passengers were detained for various sicknesses, but typhus was not suspected until February 12, after it had broken out in New York City, and the few persons at Ellis Island then supposed to have typhus recovered.

Now, here was an absolute failure by medical inspection on the other side, by surveillance on shipboard, and by the investigation of the national and State officials on this side to keep typhus fever out of New York. It came in. It was dealt with afterward with remarkable success, in my judgment, for it is a disease much more malignant and more likely to be transmitted than cholera; and yet it was not dealt with until after all these deaths had taken place. Senators will notice that the deaths were more numerous among citizens of New York than they were among the infected immigrants themselves, and that typhus fever has not left New York yet. It appeared to be stamped out last winter.

There was little heard of it during last summer and fall, but now in the cold weather of the winter that very typhus fever has reappeared in the city of New York, and since the Senator from Tennessee and myself left that city there have been twenty or thirty cases of such fever fully developed in the crowded lodging houses in the city of New York. So I say that quarantine will not be sufficient; that sanitary preparation will not be sufficient, and that the only radical plan and complete measure the United States can adopt to keep out this dreadful disease, which is not much feared now because it has not yet come, but which will create a panic when it does come, is to practically break up steerage passages, and to keep out alien immigrants who wish to come here for settlement during the present year, 1893.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Will the Senator yield to a question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will ask the Senator if he does not think that the suspension of immigration at the American ports would divert the stream of immigration into this country through the ports at Halifax, Quebec, and by way of the Great Lakes and the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not, Mr. President. I do not think

that if this radical measure is adopted by the United States the immigrants are going to be allowed to embark on board the steamships, and I certainly do not believe that Canada is going to protect herself any less rigidly than we will protect ourselves.

Without going at length into the subject but to answer the question directly, I am not afraid, if the bill passes for the suspension of immigration for one year, that there will be any cholera-breeding immigration which will come into this country by land. So I say that we ought to pass a one-year suspension bill. I believe that before the 3d of March arrives we shall conclude to pass it. I believe before that time the Senator from Tennessee will conclude, from the cholera manifestations in Europe and from reflection upon the subject, that more radical measures than quarantine measures will be necessary in order to protect the sixty-seven millions of American people from an advancing and terrible scourge of pestilence which even now threatens them.

Mr. President, a suspension of immigration for one year, and the prohibition during that period of any entry into the United States, for settlement, of persons from European countries where cholera prevails is not a great hardship. Immigration has been already almost suspended, and we ought to take advantage of its breakdown and prevent the reestablishment of such steerage passages as have prevailed. The steamship companies already profess that they have given up taking steerage passengers, and that the recent extensive arrival of immigrants has only resulted from the fact that many prepaid tickets have been sold, and that immigrants are making haste to use them.

But the steamship companies have discontinued since the first day of January the sale in this country of prepaid tickets, and it is only necessary to take advantage of the fact and by law make a legal suspension for one year and no great harm will be done. If we delude ourselves into the belief that quarantine regulations will be sufficient, and that the Treasury Department and Dr. Jenkins will keep the cholera out of New York City, and if immigrants understand that they are to be admitted, and the stream of immigration is to be resumed in the spring, we shall find out to our sorrow, in my judgment, after Congress has adjourned on the 4th day of March, that we made a mistake in not adopting more stringent measures than are proposed, except in the bill which has been reported by the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PLATT. Will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT. If the introduction of cholera is simply a question of passengers coming, as it is called, in the steerage, why may it not be avoided under section 2 of the bill of the Senator from Tennessee, requiring every vessel to have a bill of health and comply with certain sanitary regulations in order to get that bill of health? In other words, can we not refuse to receive any immigrants who come in the steerage? Can we not abolish the steerage although the vessels are foreign vessels?

Mr. CHANDLER. We can undoubtedly abolish steerage passages if we wish to do so. I spoke of it as an alternative method of legislation. That would be compelling, however, all our own citizens who are abroad to return in the third cabin. That is an alternative proposition. I prefer myself to say to foreigners who want to come here to settle, stay away for a year. That rule practically abolishes steerage passages, and no foreigners will come, except as visitors, and they will come in the cabin, and they will be an entirely different class of persons from those from whom cholera is to be apprehended.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] asked a question which the Senator from New Hampshire did not reply to. It was whether under the bill now pending and under rules and regulations which might be prescribed under the terms of the bill steerage passengers could not be provided against without any further legislation than the pending bill. That was the question the Senator from Connecticut asked.

Mr. CHANDLER. I reply to both Senators that undoubtedly steerage passengers can be excluded.

Mr. FRYE. Under the pending bill?

Mr. CHANDLER. Not as it now stands.

Mr. FRYE. Now, I should like to ask the Senator another question: Section 7, which appears in the bill as a proposed amendment, I suppose has been adopted.

Mr. HARRIS. No; that is the pending amendment.

Mr. FRYE. Section 7, which is a proposed amendment, provides that whenever the President of the United States is satisfied that immigration ought to be stopped he may himself stop it by proclamation for such time as he thinks proper. Does not

that answer to a certain extent the requirements of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CHANDLER. Without intending to give offense, I desire to say that I consider it cowardly legislation to push the responsibility for suspending immigration off upon the President. It is not a question of what we will do when cholera actually breaks out. The Senator from Tennessee and I know very well that this country will approve anything the President may do, whether he has law for it or not, when cholera breaks out. The question is, What shall we do in apprehension of cholera? I say it is a cowardly way to legislate to say, "Mr. President, you stop this immigration whenever you think best."

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me to ask him if this be cowardly legislation, whether all legislation that lodges a discretionary power with a public officer is not equally cowardly?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, it is not. The Senator's question does not deter me. There are certain discretionary powers that should be given to the President of the United States, and we are doing this every day in legislation; but there are certain other subjects, as the Senator from Tennessee very well knows, upon which we do not trust to the President's discretion, but as to which Congress undertakes to determine the policy, and this should be one of them.

Mr. President, if we pass the 7th section and leave the subject there the Senator from Maine and I know very well that President Harrison will not between now and the 4th of March suspend immigration unless there is a widespread breaking out of cholera in Europe, or unless it actually appears in this country. He will not do it. Immigrants will not understand that they can not come; they will prepare to come. There is not one chance in one hundred that between now and the 4th of March President Harrison will do what we have not the courage to do.

Mr. PLATT. What will happen then?

Mr. CHANDLER. What will happen after the 4th of March? The new Administration will have a great deal on its hands for thirty or sixty days after the 4th of March, and the President may have more troublesome subjects to deal with even than contagious and infectious disease. Will he on the 5th day of March, immediately after he is inaugurated, take up this subject as the first thing and say, "I see I am authorized to keep the cholera out, and now I will issue a proclamation and notify immigrants that they can not come, whom Congress ought to have notified three months ago that they could not come?"

Mr. FRYE. If the Senator will allow me, the President who is to come in the 4th of March evidently has courage enough to issue such a proclamation if in his judgment it is necessary, because long before the 4th of March he issued a proclamation to prevent what he believed to be infection of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I dislike the way the Senator from Maine has of introducing his humor into the discussion of a serious subject. I know very well that eight years ago the President-elect, who is now again the President-elect, in the month of February issued a proclamation on the subject of the free coinage of silver, and requested that Congress would pass a bill suspending the law for the purchase of 2,000,000 ounces of silver a month; and before deciding whether to vote in favor of the bill of my friend, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. McPHERSON] I shall wait for the February pronouncement of the President-elect. I wish to hold myself in reserve as to that bill until I hear from him.

But, Mr. President, I do not think that he has any views that will be of use to us concerning the suspension of immigration on account of cholera. I do not believe that he wishes after the 4th of March to take this subject up, and to answer the Senator from Tennessee over again, I think that here is a question which, under existing circumstances and with the widespread danger that exists in this country, we should not commit to the discretion either of the present President or the incoming President. I think that here and now in January we ought to say that steerage passages shall be broken up and that no alien immigrants shall come here to stay during the year 1893.

If we do this it will not be necessary to impose lengthy quarantine upon our passenger steamships. Cabin passengers, tourists, visitors to Chicago can come feeling that they will not be detained at quarantine, while if we do not adopt such laws and regulations that European visitors may feel sure that they are not to have a lengthy detention at quarantine they will not come to the World's Fair, and moreover, Mr. President, if after our apathy and neglect cholera breaks out in this country the Columbian Exposition will be a failure.

Mr. President, I earnestly hope that advantage may be taken of the present suspension of immigration to continue that suspension, not only until the World's Fair has passed, but until we can devise ways and means for the resumption of immigration under different and proper conditions.

I introduced in the Senate a bill, No. 3663, on the 4th of January, 1893, which has been referred to the Committee on Immigration, and which contains my views as to what should be the permanent legislation of this country with reference to immigration. I will insert a copy of its provisions in my remarks:

A bill establishing additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission into the United States the following:

"I. All persons physically capable and over 12 years of age who can not read and write with reasonable facility their own language, except that an aged person not so able to read and write, who is the parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant, may accompany or be sent for by such immigrant.

"II. All persons not provided, in addition to means of reaching their final destination, with sufficient money of their own or of the heads of their families, for their comfortable support for two months after their arrival; the amount to be required not to exceed \$100 for each single person or head of a family, and \$25 for each member of a family accompanying or sent for by such head of a family.

"III. Persons blind or crippled, or otherwise physically imperfect, so that they are wholly or partially disabled from manual labor, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such persons are sure of an abundant support and not likely to become a public charge.

"IV. Persons belonging to societies which favor or justify the unlawful and criminal destruction of property or life."

SEC. 2. That every person entering by sea and every alien entering by land into the United States (except those coming directly from American countries who are citizens of the United States, or are citizens of other American countries and have resided therein for one year or more next prior to their departure) shall upon such entry sign a declaration stating the name, with first and last name in full, the sex, and whether under or above twenty-one years of age, the nationality, the town, city, or other place of last residence, and in the case of an alien whether the entry is as a visitor or settler. The head of a family may sign the declaration for himself and the other members of his family, and guardians or other proper representatives may sign the declarations for persons under their charge. All such declarations shall be received by the proper officers of the United States and shall be recorded and filed within the customs districts where the persons enter.

Agents of steamship companies and of the owners of vessels may make the declarations hereby required in behalf of their officers and seamen who intend to continue with the ships. Any person entering the United States without the declaration required by this section shall be deemed to have entered unlawfully and shall be dealt with accordingly under the provisions of existing law.

SEC. 3. That any alien who is about emigrating to the United States may make application to any United States consul, declaring his purpose, and that he is not excluded from admission into the United States, and thereupon said consul shall make due inquiry and shall examine such evidence as may be submitted to him, and if he shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration he shall so certify thereon. Such application shall be in triplicate, and may be sworn to before such consul as well as any other officer authorized by the laws of the locality to administer oaths. Any applicant may include in his declaration any members of his family intending to emigrate with him. Two of the triplicate applications, with the consular certificate thereon, shall be returned by the consul to the applicant and the third shall be kept by the consul. The two carried by the applicant shall be delivered by him to the proper inspection officers on arriving in the United States; and if said applicant and the persons therein named, if any, are admitted, the fact and date of admission shall be written or stamped thereon, and one shall be returned to the applicant and the other retained by the inspection officers. The presentation to the inspection officers of any such application and consular certificate shall not give to any person the right of admission into the United States, but such inspection officers shall make due and sufficient inquiry as now by law required before granting any such admission. Blank applications for use in accordance with this section shall be prepared and printed by the Secretary of State and furnished to the various consular officers. They shall be printed in the English language, and also in such other language as may be appropriate, in which case both the English version and its translation shall be upon the same sheet of paper, and each shall be signed and executed. Suitable regulations and instructions for carrying into effect the provisions of this section shall be issued by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary may fix a schedule of fees to be paid by applicants hereunder. Any person making an application and declaration as in this section allowed, who shall make any false statement therein, or who shall submit any false evidence in support of such application and declaration, and any consular officer who shall make any false certificate on any application and declaration made to him under this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500 and by imprisonment not exceeding six months, and may be tried for his offense in any court of the United States in any district where he may at the time be found.

SEC. 4. That section 1 of "the passenger act, 1882," approved August 2, 1882, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea," shall be, and is hereby, amended as to the dimensions of the compartments or spaces for passengers carried in a steamship by requiring for each compartment or space on the main deck, or on the first deck next below the main deck, 200 cubic feet for each passenger carried instead of 100 cubic feet as now required, and by requiring for each passenger carried on the second deck below the main deck 250 cubic feet instead of 120 cubic feet as now required, and it shall not be lawful to carry or bring any passengers upon any deck which is situated more than 5 feet below the water line. Section 2 of "the passenger act, 1882," aforesaid shall be, and is hereby, amended so as to require that each berth of an emigrant passenger shall be located fore and aft and not across the vessel, and section 3 of said act shall be, and is hereby, amended so as to require that there shall not be less for male passengers than three closets for the first 150 such passengers, nor less than four closets for the first 200 such passengers, and an additional closet for every additional 100 such passengers, and so as to require that each ventilating tube or pipe of exit shall be of sufficient capacity to allow a cross-section area of at least 3 inches for each passenger occupying a portion of a compartment as mentioned in said section; and the following clause in said section 3 is hereby repealed, namely, "in any steamship the ventilating apparatus provided, or any method of ventilation adopted thereon, which has been approved by the proper immigration officers at the port or place from which said vessel was cleared, shall be deemed a compliance with the foregoing provisions."

Said section 3 is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following provision:

"All ventilation shall be from and to the air above the uppermost deck, where the pipes must be properly protected and secured from the action of

the sea, and no dependence shall be placed on ventilation by air ports through the vessel's sides. In every steamship the ventilating apparatus provided and the method of ventilation adopted thereon shall be subject to the approval of the sanitary or medical inspector appointed by the authorities of the United States, and in cases where such inspector may find the ventilating apparatus of any steamer defective, inadequate, or incomplete, it shall be his duty to notify the master and the collector of the port of his disapproval of the same, and it shall be unlawful for such steamer to land another load of passengers at any port in the United States until the apparatus has been made perfect, adequate, and complete.

"In case ventilating apparatus has been required embracing fans and blowers, they must be kept in motion whenever necessary for proper ventilation, and any failure to so keep them in motion shall subject the master of the vessel for each offense to the penalty provided in said section 3."

SEC. 5. That every petition for naturalization as a citizen of the United States shall be filed at least sixty days before the same shall be heard and tried by the court, and notice thereof shall be given in writing to the district attorney, solicitor, or public prosecutor, whose duty it is to represent the United States, or the State, district, or Territory in such court; and upon the hearing, if in a United States court, the United States shall be represented by the district attorney or his assistant, and if in a State court the State may be represented by the United States district attorney or his assistant, or by the State's attorney, solicitor, or public prosecutor; and it shall be the duty of such officers to appear against such petition and to require that the allegations thereof shall be fully proven. Upon the hearing there shall be produced, if practicable, the original or a copy of any consular certificate which may have been issued to the applicant, and of any declaration which may have been made by him upon entry into the United States.

One of the most important provisions of this bill is a condensation of another bill that is now pending, requiring better accommodations for passengers coming from Europe in the steerages of the great steamship lines, more cubic feet of space, better ventilation, and improved accommodations in various ways. I believe there is no subject to which this Congress can give attention of more importance than the requirement that our immigrants, such as we admit, shall have better accommodations on their passage. We do not want any \$10 immigrants. The price of steerage passages has at times been reduced as low as \$11.

I have been told that the steamship companies bringing immigrants from the Mediterranean have discovered that they can feed an immigrant for 17 cents a day; that to bring an immigrant in ten days from the Mediterranean will cost for subsistence a dollar and seventy cents; that they can make money by bringing them at \$11, and that they can make \$10 each for bringing immigrant passengers when they charge nineteen or twenty dollars. Mr. President, we do not want such immigrants. We do not want any man or woman or any family, whether they come as tourists or whether they come for settlement, so poor as to come with such steerage accommodations as the transatlantic lines have been in the habit of furnishing.

Mr. DAWES. Then, if I understand the Senator, our great gain in immigration is what the passenger brings with him and not what he is himself.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Massachusetts has not correctly stated my theory, as I think he must see. It is not what the passenger brings with him of personal property or of money that is in itself important to us, but it is important that the people who come here shall be cleanly; that that they shall be immigrants of good habits; that they shall be of those classes of the population of Europe that will make good citizens. What I say is that immigrants who are willing to come and do come under some conditions that prevail do not make good citizens whether they bring one dollar or a hundred dollars with them.

Mr. DAWES. I took the Senator as he stated it, that he did not want anybody to come here who was so poor that he could not pay nineteen dollars, or such a matter, for his passage, who could not come in any other way than in the steerage. Now he says that he alluded to the character of the party. I suppose that an immigrant's character does not depend upon the amount of money he has. I suppose that a man may be a man of excellent character and habits and cleanly and be very poor at the same time. It may be so. The Senator may have a different opinion.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, he can not be cleanly if he comes in the steerages of the steamships as they are now conducted. The Senator from Massachusetts does not wish to misrepresent my point.

Mr. DAWES. Certainly not.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am not now arguing directly in favor of the exclusion of immigrants; I am arguing in favor of establishing such conditions of transportation that the immigrants will be healthy and will be cleanly; and if these requirements do result in such increased passage money that some immigrants stay away while others come, I do not care. The primary object is not to increase the cost of coming, nor to exclude poor people from coming. It is to make it sure that all persons shall come under favorable, decent conditions, such as human beings of any country ought to be entitled to if they travel on steamships.

Mr. DAWES. I beg the Senator's pardon if he thought I was misrepresenting him. I would not misrepresent him. I do not think the Senator intended any such thing as that. All I desired was that he should not be misrepresented.

Mr. FRYE. I desire to remind the Senator from New Hampshire that we exclude by law entirely from immigration into this country the most cleanly people on the face of the earth—the Chinese.

Mr. DAWES. If the Senator will allow me a little further, he after all makes the amount of money a man has in his pocket the test. He measures his character by that in his statement when he does not mean that. I beg the Senator to put it in a different shape.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am very glad that, although the Senator imputed a meaning to me which I did not entertain, he now has corrected my position. I am much obliged to him for that.

Mr. DAWES. No, I do not put a different meaning upon it. I want to draw the Senator out so that those who read his speech will not put a different construction upon it from what he intends himself. The Senator having stated what he understands, why does he make the test of the character which he commends and desires to encourage a question of poverty?

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not. I have not done it anywhere. I say that such and such accommodations shall be provided which safety to life and safety to health require the steamship companies should furnish, and then if immigrants can not get here they may stay away.

I propose further in Senate bill 3663—and I should like the opinion of the Senator on that point—that immigrants who come here shall have money enough to live on for sixty days after coming here. Why not? If a man has no money how is he to live? We have a law on the statute book providing that if he has found somebody who will employ him to work he shall not come in. It is the rigid, unalterable law of this country that if a man has a contract either expressed or implied under which he can get work by which he can live he shall not come in, and we deport him back across the ocean. If under those circumstances a man comes in without any money how would the Senator dispose of him? I say as long as the contract-labor law remains upon the statute book so that no man can come in who knows how he is going to get a living we should require him to have money enough to live on sixty days while he is finding work which will support him and prevent him from becoming a pauper.

Mr. DAWES. Is it not as easy, if the Senator will allow me, to modify the contract-labor law as it is to provide that a man shall not come in the steerage, no matter what his character is, while if the man arrives in the cabin there is no exclusion of him?

Mr. CHANDLER. I will say that I think the contract-labor law in the case of some individual immigrants works a hardship. The primary object of the law was to prevent employers of laborers in large numbers, in case of a strike, from sending out of the country and making contracts with gangs of workmen to come in here and take the places of the striking employes.

With that object of the law I sympathize, but it works a great hardship in some individual cases, because it is a rigid rule that if an immigrant come here without any money and yet has an understanding with some person that he will give him work, he can not come in, and we inexorably send him back across the water. If that rule is to continue it is utter folly for us to allow people to come in without any money, because for the first sixty days they are in imminent danger of going upon the public authorities for support. Therefore, I argue that it is reasonable to require immigrants coming under such circumstances to have enough money to be sure of a support at least during the first sixty days after they arrive.

Mr. President, I not only ask the help of Congress to make the conditions of steerage passages to the United States more tolerable and more decent, but I also ask the assistance of a higher power than Congress, that is to say, the steamship companies themselves, and of yet a greater power, that of the press of America. I find in the *Washington Post* of January 2, 1893, published by my former associate, Mr. Hatton, a Republican who is not sound on negro suffrage, and by my genial friend, Mr. Beriah Wilkins, a Democrat who is not sound on free trade, an article headed as follows:

A GRIDIRON LAHN PARTY—THE FAMOUS CLUB'S WATCH-NIGHT DINNER ON AN OCEAN STEAMER—FEASTING AND FUN AFLOAT—NEWSPAPER MEN AND THEIR WIVES THE GUESTS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

I will omit some portions of this notable article. This North German Lloyd Steamship Company is the favorite route for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the commissioners of immigration and other Treasury officials when they go abroad, and the company is very kind to them. It always gives them the best accommodations, and if they find themselves lacking money when they are on the other side and Congress has been negligent in providing the means for their transit and their support over there, it loans

them money. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company is also always very courteous to our friends of the press, and gives the Gridiron Club an annual dinner on one of its great ocean steamers. This is the account, which under the circumstances I deem worthy to be perpetuated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The members of the Gridiron Club and their wives returned to the city last night. They had been the guests of President Gustav Schwab, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and Dr. George O. Glavis, of this city, at a dinner given on board the transatlantic steamer Lahn, the company's crack ship, at its wharf in Hoboken. The event, occurring as it did on New Year's Eve, proved a happy and jolly method of bidding farewell to the old year and welcoming the new.

The trip of the club to Jersey City was a delightful introduction to the festivities of the evening. The Pennsylvania Railroad had placed two well-stocked parlor cars at the disposal of the Gridironers, and as Mr. Robert A. Parke, of the Pennsylvania Company, was in the party as a guest, it need hardly be said that no detail of comfort was overlooked. At Philadelphia Mr. George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, met the train and was royally welcomed, but was unable to accompany the party.

Almost the whole of the railroad officials seem to have turned out to welcome this party, and inasmuch as according to the interstate-commerce law the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could not carry these gentlemen of the press without being paid for the transportation, it is clear that for the ordinary passage-money paid by these excursionists there was returned a most liberal and unusually cordial greeting by the railroad officers.

Arriving at Jersey City, the travelers were conveyed in a steamer to the Lahn. After the guests had clambered up the steep gang-plank to the deck of the magnificent ship, they were met by President Schwab and Capt. Hellmers, the latter a handsome German of commanding presence, who welcomed them to the hospitalities of the steamer.

The tables laid in the spacious saloon presented an attractive appearance when, at 5 o'clock, the guests seated themselves, happy in the knowledge that no one ever became seasick on an ocean steamer when it was tied to a wharf. The American and German colors were appropriately intertwined. The piratical Gridiron flag—an immense white gridiron on a black ground—which had been flying from the masthead, covered the wall of the forward end of the saloon, and was a conspicuous object. At a distance the tables presented the appearance of a flower garden, but closer inspection disclosed the masses of color to be beautiful corsage bouquets, or the ladies.

In a graceful speech of welcome, Mr. Schwab surrendered the post of honor to Mr. Frank Hatton, the recently elected president of the club, who, on this occasion, took up the gavel for the first time. From that moment the Gridironers had everything their own way. They sang, talked, told stories, interrupted the guests with witty questions and comments, and in innumerable ways contributed to a memorable entertainment.

Here I will omit various statements of the Post, but there was a large gathering of 90 or more persons. Assistant Secretary Spaulding was present and graced the ceremonies; and I am informed that a year ago the commissioner of immigration in New York City, Col. John B. Weber, was also present—the Commissioner of Immigration whose duty it is to enforce against these steamship companies the rigid law of March 3, 1891, which was placed upon the statute book to be obeyed, and not to be disregarded.

Now, Mr. President, I seek the assistance of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and of the members of the newspaper press in general and of the Gridiron Club in particular, in improving the condition of the steerages of the North German Lloyd steamers and of the other steamers which bring immigrants into this country, immigrants who do not ride in Pullman cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad and who do not live in the first cabin of this magnificent steamer, the Lahn, and who, when night comes, are not laid away in the sumptuous staterooms of such steamers.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to Mr. Schwab's testimony before the Committee on Immigration. He appeared here representing the steamship companies, and his platform in reference to the immigration laws was substantially the platform of the railroad companies, "let us alone and we will do about what is right." The railroad managers of this country are utterly unable to comprehend why anybody should think that, without law and without regulation, they will not treat the people of this country well because it is for their interest to do so, and Mr. Schwab endeavored to convince us that it is more for the interest of the steamship companies than of the Congress and people of the United States to take good care of immigrants and to do about what is right on the subject of immigration. The acting chairman, Senator HALE, called Mr. Schwab's attention to an extract from the Baltimore Sun of December 16, as follows:

STILL AHEAD OF NEW YORK.

The disposition of New York to boast of unusual occurrences in that city is shown in a dispatch yesterday concerning the number of passengers landed by a single steamship. The performance bragged about in this instance has been eclipsed many times by Baltimore.

The dispatch says: "The biggest load of steerage passengers that ever came into any port in this country on one vessel arrived here to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Stuttgart, from Bremen. She carried 2,223. The largest previous number was brought here last May on the Darmstadt, of the same line, and was 2,094."

On April 14, 1892, the Oldenburg, of the North German Lloyd line, landed in Baltimore 2,493 passengers, and again, on April 28, 1891, the Weimar landed 2,423. It may be added that if the Federal quarantine had not been so restrictive against Baltimore the Stuttgart would not have landed the 2,223 passengers at New York, but would have come to Baltimore, where all would have

been landed, examined, and forwarded toward their destinations in eight hours, as was the case with the number on the Oldenburg and Weimar.

Then Senator HALE asked Mr. Schwab:

Is it a fact, as stated here, that in one ship of your line you have brought over 2,200 steerage passengers?

At first Mr. Schwab did not seem to know much about it.

Mr. SCHWAB. That refers to Baltimore, does it not?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. This dispatch is from New York.

Mr. SCHWAB. As to Baltimore I do not feel competent to answer.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN. This refers to a steamer, the Stuttgart, which arrived in New York.

Mr. SCHWAB. In New York? It is a fact that she arrived there with 2,200 immigrants, steerage passengers. It was probably simply due to the fact that a large accumulation of prepaid passengers had come together, partly booked before September 1 and partly representing families and residents in this country.

Mr. President, the doctors who appeared before this committee have some opinions on the subject of the steerages of ocean steamers. Dr. Stephen Smith, a man of superior authority, who would not say what he did not believe, says:

The extreme filthiness of immigrant ships has long been a crying evil. Steamships arrived at the port of New York during last September, carrying upwards of 1,000 steerage passengers among whom cholera prevailed, which were so filthy that quarantine officials were nauseated by the sights and smells. The neglect of the officers of these steamships to enforce common cleanliness of the steerage deserves the punishment of a forty days' quarantine.

He also says:

The entire neglect of the steerage passengers by the proper officers of the ship in all matters that pertain to their cleanliness, comfort, and health has long been the subject of bitter complaints on the part of the immigrants themselves, and was strikingly apparent during the summer. The food is usually poor in quality and insufficient in quantity, and is served without tables and table appliances; the water is often unfit to drink; the bunks are filthy; the closets are foul; bathing facilities are absent or inadequate; the sick are not properly attended, and disorder and discomfort reign throughout the steerage. The appearance of these quarters on some of the cholera-infected steamships in September last showed the most criminal neglect by the officers.

Dr. Shakespeare, port physician of Philadelphia, in his letter of December 5, has something to say on this subject. He says:

The herding of these people (that is, the class of people who, in ordinary times, cross the Atlantic in the steerage) into the miserably ventilated and frightfully unsanitary quarters usually provided for the steerage passengers on transatlantic steamships, the modern rapidity of ocean travel, and the great facility with which these swarms of people are soon distributed all over our country, tend to multiply the danger to the public health.

He also recommends the Philadelphia board of health to so enforce the President's proclamation suspending immigration as will insure the public health against the dangers which are sure to arise from the subterfuges and evasions systematically practiced by the transatlantic steamship companies, or by the westward-bound steerage passengers themselves, or both, in order to defeat the only purpose which can justify the issuance of the President's proclamation, viz, the protection of the United States against the introduction of cholera infection through the persons or apparel and effects of the class of people who, in ordinary times, travel in the steerage.

Dr. Shakespeare further says:

I contend that the conditions of the steerage, for which the transportation companies are responsible, are unfit surroundings for American citizens at any time, much more so when they may be further endangered by close association with immigrants who may have in their persons or personal effects the infection of cholera.

I wish in this connection to emphasize the fact that there is no Atlantic transportation steamer with the steerage full that ever came into an American port, even after some effort to make a decent appearance, clean enough to escape indictment and punishment for maintaining a public nuisance if the same law were applied to them that is now almost daily enforced for the protection of Philadelphia against the slovenliness of some of her own citizens.

The business and trade of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have been made to suffer solely because of the greed of these companies for the profits by this traffic in human freight in quarters but little better than those provided for the transportation of cattle.

Mr. President, if any reputable physician, if any person not interested in the steamships, familiar with this subject has ever asserted that the transportation of immigrants in large numbers across the North Atlantic by the steamship companies is conducted under conditions of suitable cleanliness and proper protection to the health of the immigrants, I have yet to hear from that authority.

Many years ago we used to hear of the horrors of the middle passage when negroes were kidnapped in Africa and brought here to establish the system of American slavery. I will not say that there are any such horrors in the steerages of the North Atlantic steamship companies, but I do undertake to assert that when 2,000 immigrants are crowded into one of these ships and bad weather comes on and the portholes are closed and the hatches are covered, the conditions which exist below deck—not in the cabins and saloons where the newspaper friends of these steamship companies are entertained—the conditions below in the steerages are dishonoring to the steamship companies which permit them, are disgraceful to humanity, and are a discredit either to the laws or the administration of the laws of the United States.

Mr. McPHERSON. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. McPHERSON. I understand the Senator from New Hampshire to give his sanction to the bill of the Senator from Tennessee. If all the evils which he is talking about occur in the passage from the other side to this, why has not the Senator provided in some way that those evils in transportation shall cease? The bill is very defective in that part. Otherwise the Senator should not inveigh against the steamship companies for a condition of things which he might remedy by a single section in the bill providing that they shall not carry so many passengers in a given space or shall better take care of them.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, no bill can be passed that the steamship companies are not willing to have passed. We are legislating with their consent; that is all. Just so far as they agree, and their newspaper friends are willing to help, we can legislate, and no further. These details as to the steerages are reported on good authority.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to ask the Senator a question. I should like to ask why not?

Mr. CHANDLER. Because the influences that from time to time have been exerted by the steamship companies have prevented any progress in legislation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask the Senator who is the subject of such influence? I suppose he can speak only for himself in this body.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will not go into any personal discussion with the Senator from Colorado. I have made no charges of illegitimate influence, but what I have said about the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has been openly and frankly stated. The Senator can read what I have said. If he wishes to make any personal issue with me I will not go into it at this time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not wish to do that.

Mr. DAWES. I wish to make an inquiry of the Senator, for I have not been able to study his bill quite so much as I ought perhaps. I ask him whether in that bill which is the favorite with him, he has provided effectively against this influence?

Mr. CHANDLER. Against what influence?

Mr. DAWES. Against the influence he is denouncing, the fact that we must legislate with the consent of the steamship lines and of the press.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will give an illustration of what I mean, and Senators may draw their own inferences, the Senator from Colorado or anybody else. There is a bill now upon the statute book, perhaps it came from the Committee on Commerce, which provides very carefully for the ventilation of steamships. It states exactly what the ventilating apparatus shall be, and how it shall be constructed, and then there follows this clause:

In any steamship the ventilating apparatus provided, or any method of ventilation adopted thereon, which has been approved by the proper emigration officers at the port or place from which said vessel was cleared, shall be deemed a compliance with the foregoing provisions.

Now, will the Senator tell me why we should put any such provision as that into our law, why we should elaborate rules for the ventilation of steamships and write them down in our statute book to be enforced by our officials, and then put into the law a comfortable clause that, notwithstanding all the provisions we have made, if the immigration officers of the country abroad approve of such ventilating apparatus as the foreign companies furnish, then all the provisions which we have enacted may go for nothing?

Mr. DAWES. Why should I answer the Senator? I do not believe in any such thing.

Mr. CHANDLER. By a provision in Senate bill 3663, which I have introduced, that clause is repealed. I think it is degrading to the United States to pass a carefully detailed law about the requirements as to the steerages of steamships and then deliberately wipe it all out by saying that if the foreign officials approve of the steerages, then the ships may come with immigrants, the provisions in our law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. CHANDLER. I am endeavoring to finish and have almost finished.

Mr. PLATT. I will not interrupt the Senator.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have entirely expressed my opinions, Mr. President. I invoke the assistance of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and ask them to carry out their promise not to bring 2,200 passengers on any one of their steamships, and I invoke in all sincerity the newspaper press of this country, which is wholly represented in this city by the Gridiron Club, to aid in this great work of beneficence and humanity, the improve-

ment of the steerage of immigrant steamers, so that we may feel assured that when the club next year have their annual excursion to New York in the luxurious cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and are hospitably treated on board that magnificent steamer, the Lahn, they may congratulate themselves that there has come some fruit of their labors, and that not only are these steamship companies able to give to their cabin passengers and their newspaper guests and their official guests the kind of entertainment they enjoy and the kind of quarters they occupy, but that also when the steamers start on their long voyages across the ocean down in the depths of the steerages there may be immigrants who, if they learn to whom they are indebted for their improved accommodations, may utter blessings on the Gridiron Club.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. President, after the long period of investigation in which the honorable Senator from New Hampshire has been engaged during the winter as the chairman of the Committee on Immigration, he finally recommends the absolute suspension of immigration for one year.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from New Jersey allow me to make an appeal to him?

Mr. McPHERSON. I will.

Mr. HARRIS. The bill granting additional powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service is now under consideration. It does not involve, except so far as the seventh section may possibly indirectly involve, the question of immigration; and I do earnestly hope that whatever debate there is to be upon the question of prohibiting immigration for one year or other period will be postponed until the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire, which is the next measure in order after the disposition of this bill, may come up.

Mr. McPHERSON. I have listened with great consideration to the Senator's request, but I shall not change the direction in which I was first steering, because I expect to get back to the Senator's bill in a few moments. The Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, with the committee, has undertaken to prepare a bill intended to protect the people of this country against the invasion of cholera or other infectious diseases. Pending that the Senator from Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, has reorganized a bill which I think was before the Senate at its last session, and he now comes before the Senate with his plan for preventing cholera and other infectious diseases from obtaining a lodgment on our shores. Both the bills are here. The Senator from New Hampshire has discussed both of them. It seems as though the two bills were really hunting in couples with the intention to act first upon the bill of the Senator from Tennessee and then to be followed by the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. McPHERSON. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. So far from "hunting in couples," while I am very earnestly in favor of the passage of the bill I have reported, I am equally earnestly opposed to the bill of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. McPHERSON. I can not say that I am opposed to either bill, but surely I can not consistently vote for both on the same day. I am not opposed to the bill of the Senator from Tennessee, because it gives some additional precautions, and as an auxiliary to other legislation it would be a very fit and proper bill to pass. But the bill of the Senator from Tennessee is entirely insufficient to reach the difficulties of the case. He proposes to give additional powers to the marine officer. What are the powers he proposes to bestow upon that officer? The power to make certain rules and regulations and do certain acts, but at the same time he is left, in the Senator's bill, entirely at the mercy of the local quarantine officer. He enjoins upon the Federal officer to act in concert with the State authorities. The only step forward the Senator has made in his bill is to require that there shall be a medical examination of the immigrants at the place where they are shipped. That is virtually all the Senator's bill proposes to do so far as the machinery of quarantine is concerned.

Mr. HARRIS. I am sure the Senator from New Jersey would not intentionally misrepresent the provisions of the bill. If he will examine section 3 he will find that it not only lodges the power with the Federal authorities to make rules and regulations where none exists, but to make additional rules and regulations where they do exist, that are deemed insufficient. It does authorize the State authorities to execute their own rules and such additional rules as may be made where they consent to do so; but if they fail or refuse to execute them efficiently, then it is made the duty of the President to detail or appoint persons to execute them. So the execution of the rules is rendered as certain as legislation can render it.

Mr. McPHERSON. Will the Senator while upon his feet an-

swer me a question? After your Federal officers have made your rules and regulations, what have the Federal Government in the form of appliances to assist them in the execution of those rules? They must rely entirely upon the State quarantine and upon such provision as the State has made for quarantine.

Mr. HARRIS. The appliances at the quarantine stations, I mean the national ones, are very far from being perfect at this time; but if the rules and regulations provided for by this proposed act shall be made at such places as the proper authorities deem necessary to have them executed, this legislation will necessarily be followed up by providing the appliances and the stations and the things necessary for their government.

Mr. McPHERSON. That is exactly what I object to now. The time to make such legislation is to make it now. It is to prepare a bill and submit it to Congress which will cover this whole question, to embody it in one bill and leave nothing to be done in the future. I believe that this quarantine question should go into the hands of the Federal authorities and be lodged there, and nowhere else. Especially do I believe this with respect to the great port of New York. More than 90 per cent of all the immigration to this country comes through that port. It is impossible for the State authorities, with any appliances they now have or any that they are likely to get, to afford the necessary facilities to protect the country against the invasion of disease which is likely to happen. The London Times the other day, in a long article giving statements made by sanitarians of Europe, conveys the idea that there is a widespread opinion among the sanitarians of Europe to-day that the seeds of cholera have been sown all over those states.

All the great seaport towns during the past summer have been victims of the cholera. The great steamship lines running from European ports come directly to the port of New York, and many of them have had cholera on board their ships. It will be impossible to keep it out even if you suspend immigration, although I think that would be a very great aid.

But, sir, what we require is to place this whole question where it rightfully belongs, in the hands of the Federal Government.

Mr. SQUIRE. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McPHERSON. Certainly.

Mr. SQUIRE. I have just returned from a trip to the State of Florida, as a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration. The subcommittee there learned much upon the subject we are now discussing from the State officials of Florida, who provide the means for resisting the approaches of contagious and epidemic diseases. The statement made to me by Dr. Porter, who is the principal officer of the board of health of that State, was that it had taken that board nine months to prepare the very excellent quarantine station which now exists on an island near Tampa; that is provided with all the facilities for disinfecting vessels by the use of the bichloride of mercury and by the use of the gases from the burning of sulphur, so as to apply these remedies directly from the wharf to the ships. Also by the use of an immense cylinder for the disinfecting of clothing and other effects by the application of steam heat and dry heat upon the wharf. But it takes time to prepare such an apparatus; and it would be impossible, should an effort be made now to turn this business all over to the United States authorities, to prepare what will be necessary in time to resist the encroachment of cholera or other epidemic disease in the incoming spring.

Therefore I ask the consideration of this point by the Senator; that now we are almost in the immediate presence of the danger expected, and that it will not do, perhaps, to depend entirely upon what may be provided by the Federal Government; that we must avail ourselves of the preparations which have already been made in the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other places. I understand that we have no such adequate provision in the city of New York.

The question arises, are we to neglect to avail ourselves of the efficient arrangements already provided at great expense by the different State governments—arrangements that have been perfected by the skill and experience of the best experts on this subject—arrangements that have required time, to the extent of many months, for their completion.

Is it right that all this preparation shall be rendered useless, and that an attempt be made to establish a new regime and to indoctrinate new men as to their duties so as to supersede these officials of the State boards of health with Federal officials who may not be familiar with local conditions, and thus to introduce an entirely new system just at this time when the dreaded disease is so soon to be expected?

Is it not better to follow substantially the lines of the bill now engaging the attention of the Senate, which proposes to recognize all that is efficient in the past work of the State boards of health, and to inaugurate the Federal work whenever and wherever may be found necessary to supplement the work of the State?

Mr. McPHERSON. I have no idea of turning the quarantine stations all over this country into the hands of the Federal Government at the present time, for the reason that the appliances now used are abundantly sufficient to perform all the duty which may be required of them at the seaport towns where there is but little commerce and less travel. So far as the State quarantines are concerned, they may be made efficient with such aid as the Federal Government may be able to give them, and I think under the bill of the Senator from Tennessee the Federal Government will be able to give them at least the benefit of advice and to assist in making regulations.

But there ought to be the best possible quarantine in the great port of New York. The people of all the States of the American Union ought not to be held responsible for dereliction of duty in the State or city of New York in the management of its quarantine. If inefficient men or inefficient appliances are all that are found there for the reception of immigrants or the reception of other passengers coming across the water in the great steamship lines, then the people living in the States in the interior have a right to complain and have a right to demand that the general Government shall protect them against the inefficiency of a quarantine established at the port of New York simply to protect its own people.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] has spoken about the appliances found in the harbor of New York, all of which he confesses are to-day under the control of the State authorities. He has spoken of Hoffman Island, Swinburne Island, and other points. I have had some little experience myself of those things, and the view I had of the whole surroundings there, taken from the deck of a quarantined steamship, leads me to believe that we want none of these appliances. Let New York keep them. The Federal Government owns property enough to-day in the neighborhood of New York to establish a quarantine to guard against all diseases, a place far removed from the centers of population, far removed from any danger of infection by anybody, and within sixty days abundant quarantine facilities could be placed there to prevent cholera reaching the port of New York or any part of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him whether he would advise preparations to be made for meeting cholera in New York Harbor this spring, without using Hoffman or Swinburne Island?

Mr. McPHERSON. I would never allow an infected ship to pass by Fire Island. It is 40 miles, you may say, from Sandy Hook, directly in the line of all incoming vessels, where the Government owns a large amount of property for light-house purposes. It is a natural location.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is there any harbor there?

Mr. McPHERSON. An excellent harbor on the inside of the island.

Mr. CHANDLER. Such a harbor that the large Atlantic liners incoming could lie there?

Mr. McPHERSON. Not at all; the Atlantic liners could not lie there, because the water is not deep enough; but a Government boat could go out and meet an incoming ship, and if it carried disease and infected passengers bring them ashore.

Mr. CHANDLER. How can you deal with a heavily laden ship out at sea practically, supposing it is rough weather? I understand that when passengers were sent to Fire Island last summer the sea was rough, and there was trouble about landing them.

Mr. McPHERSON. There is no time at which passengers could not be disembarked from a ship at Fire Island.

Mr. CHANDLER. I had the impression, if the Senator will allow me, that Fire Island was practically out at sea.

Mr. McPHERSON. Fire Island is but a short distance from the coast. But that is foreign to the question entirely. I had hoped that something would be done with respect to the regulation of immigration. We are receiving to-day immigrants from all over the world, very largely through the agency of the steamship companies, who have their agencies in every country in Europe soliciting patronage. They have provided facilities on their ships for steerage passengers. They want to fill up the steerage apartments at all times, and they secure passengers by whatever means it may be necessary for them to take.

I have somewhere heard it stated, and I believe it to be true, that even the pauper houses and the prisons in some of the countries of Europe have been emptied out, and there is a suspicion that even the governments themselves have been engaged in assisting this class of people to emigrate to the United States in order that they might be got rid of permanently. Here are diseased people, infirm people, and all that class of people are now invited to come here and become a burden upon our Government, paupers and criminals as well.

No one would go further than I to assist immigration from for-

sign countries to this country, provided the immigrants were of that class who ought to be received in the United States; but if they are simply to be transferred from one country to another, to fill our prisons, our poorhouses, and reformatory institutions, then I think there should be some regulation with respect to the character of people we should admit. All these things should be taken into consideration and be regulated by rigid laws.

The simple fact of suspending for a single year all immigration means what? It means to keep out thousands and tens of thousands of worthy and desirable immigrants whom we might want to come to our country. The effect of it will be that at the expiration of that time we shall have made no progress whatever, we shall have passed no law to regulate the subject. We find in this bill of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] a simple provision that immigrants shall be examined upon the other side for contagious or infectious diseases, and for nothing else. That is all the purpose this legislation contemplates.

I wanted to begin at this session of Congress the preparation of a bill turning over at least the great immigration quarantine station at the port of New York to the Federal authorities, and let the Federal authorities prepare suitable facilities for quarantining passengers when they are found to come from an infected port or in an infected ship. That is the true policy. The idea of trying to work the quarantine stations of this country, the large ones particularly, by the joint authority of Federal and State superintendence is something that can not be done.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. President, it seems to me that this is a most extraordinary measure, and one that ought not to be adopted except in the presence of actual and extraordinary peril to the people of the United States.

This bill proposes to give power to certain officers of the Marine Hospital Service to control the whole of our foreign commerce, growing up towards two thousand million dollars. It invests certain officers with power to prohibit the entry of vessels bearing this enormous commerce into our ports. I wonder if our friends have considered how much the prosperity, the very subsistence, and the profitable employment of our working people in the vast hives of our industry are dependent upon the unobstructed movement of this commerce. It is a tremendous power; it is one that might well be exerted in the presence of war or when war was actually threatened, or when some great pestilence was threatening to visit the land.

It seems to me that our scientific people have become dreadfully alarmed about the cholera in one single spot on the continent of Europe. What other government, Mr. President, has become stampeded and is proposing to imperil its whole foreign commerce on account of the cholera in the city of Hamburg, in Germany? Has Great Britain, so dependent upon her commercial relations with the Continent of Europe, with her people enjoying free intercourse with all the peoples of the Continent, taken any steps to lay an embargo on the shipping all around her borders? We have heard nothing of the sort. Has France done it? What steps has Germany taken to prevent the spread of this terrible contagion throughout her own borders? Nobody but the people of the United States seem to be alarmed, and alarmed to such an extent that they will put our entire foreign commerce, involving the employment of the whole of our people, within the power of a few marine hospital employés throughout the country, wherever they may be sent under the provisions of this bill.

This is all done, Mr. President, upon the predictions of the scientists. They are gentlemen for whom I have great respect, though they live far up in the realms of imagination. It was only a short time ago that the credulous people of this planet of ours were frightened almost to death by the predictions of the scientists that Beila's comet was going to crush us into smithereens, and the people were sitting up all night watching for the coming of this marauder, this wanderer throughout the universe, threatening the existence of all the primaries and secondaries in the universal creation; but Beila's comet did not come, and the scientists have been greatly at fault.

Now we are told because the cholera is at Hamburg, in Germany, that there is danger to the whole 70,000,000 people of the United States so imminent and threatening that the power of stopping the movement of the vast volume of our commerce is to be placed in the hands of a few men.

I read not long ago the predictions of another scientist down in the State in which I live. He, too, was predicting what terrible ravages the cholera was going to bring to this country, but he said the scourge was to come from Mexico and not from across the Atlantic. What does your bill propose to do to prevent Texas from being swept by this pestilence coming from Mexico? What provision does this bill make to prevent social intercourse all along the border between our country and Canada? How many people do you suppose come annually from Canada to the United States? I will astonish you directly when I read a letter from one of the most distinguished men in Canada on that subject.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me to suggest to him that the act of 1890 clothes the Marine Hospital Service with ample power to protect the Mexican and Canadian borders and ample power over interstate commerce?

Mr. MILLS. In addition to this bill? Then, this bill, I take it, is merely supplementary to the other; and I suppose the provisions of the law, which I have not examined, to which the Senator from Tennessee refers, are as arbitrary and extensive as the provisions of this bill in putting the commerce between the United States and Canada and the commerce between the United States and Mexico into the hands of a few scientific people, who are to determine whether a vessel is healthy or not before it sails. One of these scientific gentlemen at Liverpool, or at Havre, or at some other point, is called upon to inspect a vessel loaded with a cargo valued at a million or five million dollars, and to determine whether that vessel is healthy or not. The scientific man holds in his fist the destiny of a vessel, and holds in his grasp the wealth and the fortunes of the men whose property is embarked in its hold. He is to determine the healthful condition of this vessel.

Mr. GRAY. May I ask the Senator from Texas, if he would not have a scientific man to do this work, what sort of a man would he have?

Mr. MILLS. I would not have anybody. I would not place that power in the hands of a scientific or a nonscientific man. If the cholera breaks out in Europe to such an extent that it threatens the health and safety of the people of the United States, it is an old doctrine of that party to which the Senator from Delaware and myself belong that the States are invested by their own citizens with the power to take care of the health of their own people. The States have done it heretofore as far as it was possible to do it.

But suppose that each one of the officers to be appointed under this bill should stop a ship from sailing and go to the extent, on the supposition that that vessel could do mischief, of preventing it, can he stop goods, with perhaps cholera or the yellow fever in the goods themselves, from coming on vessels which have their certificates of good health?

I remember a few years ago, during the unpleasantness between our friends north of the Ohio and those on the south side of it, that a distinguished citizen of the State of Kentucky was charged by some of our friends north of that border with shipping blankets across the river into the northern country among their people, with the intention of sending yellow fever to them in those blankets. It was a false charge. He was a gentleman of the highest integrity; but the scientists knew, or at least they taught, that these contagious diseases could be sent in goods. Can the scientific officer whom you place at these ports, who goes over the decks of a vessel and sees that the decks are washed clean and sees that the vessel is clean, tell whether or not the germs of disease are in the goods, placed there by the diseased person who handled and made those goods? The germs can come through the goods; they can come in the clothing of the saloon passengers, as well as in that of those in the steerage of the vessel, for pestilence is no respecter of persons. Whatever scientists may say to the effect that nobody but those who are clothed in rags and poverty carry disease, it is a fact that the wealthiest and the best people of the country will be stricken with it as well as the lowliest and the humblest.

I remember when I was a boy I went to Texas. I was an immigrant. It was in 1849, and there was cholera in the United States. I went down the Mississippi River and up the Red River. There were passengers on the vessel who had the cholera. They were just such people as we; they had on as good clothes, though they did not pay quite as much for them as we pay for ours. I stood by and nursed them, and helped to bury them when they were dead. The people who will come in the cabins and saloons of your foreign vessels and will dine at the tables, characterized by my friend as the tables around which sat the Gridiron Club, a small club of respectable gentlemen, but not all of the respectable gentlemen connected with the press of the United States, all of them may be subject to be attacked by the cholera.

This measure is not a proper measure to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. If it is carried out unwisely it may seriously affect the commerce of the people of the United States. While being unable to protect their health, it may seriously affect their commerce, and in seriously affecting that seriously affect the employment of hundreds of thousands and millions of poor people whose successful and constant employment is both meat and bread to their own mouths and the mouths of their wives and children.

I can not see any possible good that can come from this measure, and therefore I shall vote against placing this extraordinary power in the hands of these gentlemen, and I shall vote very cheerfully against placing in the hands of the President of the United

States, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, any such extraordinary power as that, to suspend immigration to this country at his pleasure.

It has been the cherished policy of our Government from its very infancy to extend open arms to the people of all the countries of Europe to come and make their homes with us, to live in and help develop our country. They have helped to extend the boundaries of our frontier to the Pacific Ocean, and now have obliterated it entirely. They work down in our mines under the surface of the earth; they work in our forests; they fight in our armies.

Yes, sir, I remember to have seen them in that same period of unpleasantness to which I referred, touching elbows with me, and confronting me sometimes too closely on the other side for my comfort. I have seen their regiments when the commands were given to them in their own mother tongue, when they could not understand the language of the country they were defending, and for which they were dying on the field. I do not intend under the alarm of any scientists to prevent these people from coming and finding happy homes in our midst. They died for your side, too, Senators on the other side; at least they served by the thousands, yes, and died by the thousands, too. You found them everywhere just like the rest of us, all of them believing with the gallant Decatur, if they did not express it as beautifully as he did, "My country—may she always be right; but right or wrong, my country."

They loved the spot where they lived; they gave their blood and their service and their lives for it, too; and I do not intend to vote for any measure that may be brought here to stop immigration under the pretense of preventing the spread of the cholera. That is the pretense; but really I am apprehensive that away down below that the intention is to prevent the spread of Democracy in this country. I have noticed after these people have been here a little while, when they cut down the forests and dig the ores out of the mines and extend the lines of settlement and establish their little homes, the next thing they do is to vote the Democratic ticket. It is not the spread of cholera that some of our people dread so much as the spread of that liberty-loving sentiment which pervades the bosoms of those people who have suffered from despotism, as our fathers did a hundred years ago.

We are much more sleepy, much more confident in our fancied security about our institutions than our fathers were a hundred years ago; and those people who come to infuse fresh blood into our veins love liberty with greater jealousy than we do; that is, we are disposed to be more confident that liberty is secure, and they dread encroachments upon it. They stand faithful sentinels on the outposts, and they are ready to challenge every invader who comes to the camp.

There must be some great and overruling peril which threatens the safety of our people to induce me to give to the President of the United States, whoever he may be, the power by a fiat to stop the whole immigration of people from other countries coming to this.

For these reasons, sir, I have come to the conclusion that this bill ought not to pass. If some Senator who has had longer experience in this body than I, and who is more familiar with its rules of procedure, had given voice to the sentiments I have uttered I should not have spoken, but I felt that it was my duty to express them. I have done so. I will leave to the States to prescribe the laws which have prevented the introduction of contagious diseases, believing that they have the right and the power to do so, and that they can do it much more efficiently than can the General Government.

Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to read now the letter to which I referred, though as I said I would do so, I will read it, notwithstanding what my friend the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] has said. I confess I was astonished when I read this letter from Mr. Farrer, a distinguished subject of the Queen living in Canada, in relation to the immigration coming annually from that country to this. He says:

How large the exodus, as it is called, has become may be gathered from the Canadian blue books. At the census of 1881 the population of the Dominion was 4,325,000. At the census of 1891 it was 4,833,000. Between 1881 and 1891 the government reported the arrival of 850,000 emigrants from Europe, secured at a cost of \$3,000,000. The natural increase may be put at 14 per cent, say 600,000 for the decennium, without counting that among the emigrants. Hence the population in 1891 ought to have shown a numerical increase of at least a million and a half, whereas it was only 508,000, so that a round million of native and European born Canadians must have crossed the line. An invader who should overrun the country could not do worse than deport 100,000 of the choicest men and women every year. Annexation could not be expected to stop the exodus absolutely, for northern people will always turn their faces to the sun, but it would certainly diminish it by bettering the economic environment.

I simply read this to show how many people are annually pouring across the line from the north into our States, by whom we might expect cholera to be brought, because Canada is tak-

ing no steps to prevent the importation of this disease; she is not taking any steps, as I am informed, to prohibit the entry of vessels into her ports; and if all Europe is overrun with this disease and we lay an embargo around our entire coast, immigrants can still come to us through Canada.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, I had supposed that the Senator reporting this bill would explain to the Senate what additional powers, if any, are given to the United States in cases where State quarantines are already established. I think we ought to have that information. It is entirely familiar, of course, to the Senator who has reported the bill, but not so familiar to other Senators.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, referring to section 3, he will find that it gives to the Federal authority the power to make quarantine rules and regulations at such ports and places in the United States as have no such regulations at this time; and where quarantine rules and regulations exist, if deemed by the Federal authority not sufficient to prevent the importation of contagion, to make additional rules, which, in the opinion of the Federal authority, will be sufficient. When these additional rules and regulations have been made, it authorizes the State organization to execute those together with their own. If, however, the State authorities fail or refuse to execute them, it is made the duty of the President of the United States to detail or appoint proper persons to execute the State rules as well as the additional rules, and to see that rules which will prevent the introduction of contagious diseases are executed.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, I am not advised as to whether that is an additional power given to the United States. I suppose that under present laws the United States could take charge of quarantine matters in New York Harbor; at least I am informed that it did so last summer to a considerable extent under laws which already exist. I do not know how far this may be giving to the United States additional powers in this respect. My own judgment is, from the very cursory examination which I have been able to give the law as it stands at the present time, complicated as it is by several different enactments, that it does not give any additional power to the United States to deal with the danger of the approach or the existence of cholera in those ports where State quarantines have been established.

Section 3 of this bill is a very peculiar section. The power of the United States to deal with quarantine affairs in all our ports I suppose is unquestioned, at least I did suppose so until I heard the remarks of the Senator from Texas [Mr. MILLS]. It is only where the United States has failed to provide law for the exercise of that power that the States may exercise it. But this seems to be a bill which makes the United States of secondary importance, and the United States power a secondary power to the power of the States; in other words, the whole feature of this section seems to be that wherever a State has undertaken at all to establish quarantine stations, and to exercise power to prevent the approach or the influx of contagious disease, there the United States must only coöperate with the State authorities; and there is an intimation here that it is very doubtful whether in law they may even do that. The very first lines of the section are:

SEC. 3. That the Marine Hospital Service shall coöperate with and, so far as it lawfully may, aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations prepared by the Marine Hospital Service and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State from another.

What does that mean? The Marine Hospital Service may aid the State authorities in so far as they may lawfully aid them. I suppose that is intended to raise the question in this bill whether, if a State has established sufficient quarantine laws, the United States Government has any power whatever in such a case.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me to suggest—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to suggest to the Senator that the language which he criticises means only this, or was intended to mean only this: Congress has power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Local and municipal boards of health not only deal with quarantine matters, but with a great many other sanitary matters.

Speaking for myself alone, I do not believe that Congress has any constitutional power to enter a city in the State of New York or Tennessee for the purpose of doing sanitary work. While it has the absolute right under the Constitution to so regulate commerce with foreign nations and amongst the several States as to strip it of contagion, to that extent the Federal Government may enter a State; but when a board of health en-

ters upon mere sanitary local work, I deny the power of Congress to intervene.

Mr. PLATT. The only thing which is referred to in the clause which I have read is the enforcement of rules and regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries and into one State from another.

Mr. HOAR. To what section does the Senator refer?

Mr. PLATT. Section 3. So it proceeds to enact that in so far as the Government "lawfully may," it may aid the State in doing that.

My whole trouble about this section—I shall refer to it a little further on in some other particulars—is that it seems to be drawn upon the line that the Government has to ask permission of the State to take any hand whatever in quarantine affairs, and that only when the measures which have been adopted by the State are deemed to be insufficient can it make any additional rules or regulations to those which have been made by the State. Then the General Government has to rely upon the State in the first instance to enforce those additional rules and regulations. However, it is provided that if the State fails or refuses to enforce them then the President may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose. It makes the Government subordinate to the State in the matter of dealing with quarantine.

I do not stop to speak of the indefinite way in which the Secretary of the Treasury is to find out that the State regulations are insufficient. The bill says he must take the opinion of the Marine Hospital Service. I do not know how he is going to get the opinion of the Marine Hospital Service. I never heard before of getting the opinion of a bureau to act upon and to form additional rules and regulations upon. The bill does not provide for taking the opinion of any officer, but simply the opinion of the Marine Hospital Service. When the Secretary of the Treasury gets that opinion—how in the world he is to get it nobody knows—then he can do these things in so far as they are allowed by this bill; but, as I said before, if he makes additional regulations, they are still to be enforced by the sanitary authorities of the State where they will undertake to execute and enforce them; and the only power which is given by this section is, that when all this has failed, when the quarantine establishments of the States are insufficient, and additional regulations have been made, then, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury or some one else, the State authorities do not properly enforce the rules and regulations which have been made by the Government, a detail may be made of an officer by the President to do it. If any way can be devised more ingeniously calculated to precipitate and create a conflict between the State and national authorities I should like to know what it is.

Mr. VEST. I understand that the State of New York and the municipality of the city of New York have a very perfect system of quarantine. Does the Senator from Connecticut propose that that quarantine system in the State and city shall be ignored entirely, and that no use shall be made of it if cholera threatens this country?

Mr. PLATT. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York supposes so according to a document which I have in my hand, and which will perhaps answer the suggestion made by the Senator as well as it can be answered. It is not very long, and I shall read it. It is recent action being dated January 3, 1893, a petition addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

May it please your honorable body:

Your memorialists, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at a largely attended meeting, called to consider the report of their special committee on quarantine, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, among others:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to enact as speedily as may be a suitable law placing the control of quarantine at New York and at all other places under national control.

Resolved, That the attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the injurious influences that continued indiscriminate immigration may have upon the welfare of this country, in the hope that careful investigation relative thereto may be promptly had.

The arguments in favor of a national quarantine, drawn from the recent experiences of New York, were declared to be the following:

1. The Federal Government, being an indispensable factor in every quarantine crisis, it is only by giving to the Federal Government complete control that conflicts of authority and the weakening effects of official jealousy can be avoided.

2. The Federal Government, in every crisis, through the various arms of the public service, is able to command an amount of expert cooperation entirely beyond the reach of a State department.

3. The Federal Government has at command the trained men who have to be summoned to the help of the State in time of peril. It is better to have the Federal Government directly responsible, instead of indirectly.

4. To these may be added the further consideration that the cooperation of consuls with the quarantine officials is a matter of growing importance. The health officer complains that he failed to receive the aid from this quar-

ter to which he was entitled. It is clear that these officers would be less likely to be at fault as towards Federal officials.

5. An international supervision of infectious diseases is a probable and a very desirable outcome of recent experiences. Such an outcome of itself would necessitate a national quarantine.

To these arguments might be added many others, not the least of which appear to your memorialists the opportunity, through Federal control, of obtaining a uniform basis for quarantine in all places, and that a high scientific basis; and the preventing of needless quarantine of one American port against all others. In view of the not improbable outbreak again of cholera in the spring, and in view of the importance of time for making the needful preparations, your honorable body is urged to take decisive action speedily, and to equip whatever authorities may be charged with the responsibility of conducting the Federal quarantine with ample powers and with ample funds to enable them to cope adequately with any emergency.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, Vice-President.
GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

[SEAL]

It is not signed by the president, Seth Low, but the whole history of what the Chamber of Commerce did during the difficulties which arose between the State and Federal authorities in New York with reference to the exclusion of the cholera I think warrants the inference that it is according to his view of what should be done.

We have, then, this body in the State of New York, than which none stands higher and than which none exerts a greater or more powerful influence, asking Congress to put the whole matter of quarantine at the port of New York in the hands of the Federal authorities. As the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] has well said, a neglect to do it, in my judgment, imperils the health of the American people.

No one can read the account of the attempt to deal with cholera last fall in the port of New York by the authorities of the State without being convinced that quarantine ought to be in the hands of the Government, ought to be in the hands of Government officials with Government power and Government funds back of them, to do what is needful to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera.

Just so long as we legislate upon the ideas that the Government is only to be secondary in whatever it does to the State authorities, just so long, it seems to me, we shall have insufficient quarantine, insufficient regulations to prevent the introduction of disease, and insufficient dealing with it when it comes into port.

I do not know why there should be such hesitation about the matter. I do not know why the State of New York, into which I am informed 90 per cent of all immigration to this country comes, should assume to deal with that immigration in the matter of bringing here infectious diseases. It is not alone the State of New York which is interested. The State of my friend who sits near me, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], is as much interested as the State of New York. The success, I had almost said the opening of the doors of the World's Exposition in the city of Chicago depends upon keeping the cholera from effecting a lodgment on our shores. Why should the State of New York assume the right to deal with it as it approaches those shores, to deal with it upon the high seas and before the vessel has touched the jurisdiction of the State of New York? There is a great deal of tenderness about this matter.

As I said, there is no question about the law; there is no question about our constitutional power. That was settled long ago. There seems to be some idea that in some way we ought to be very courteous to these authorities. My idea is that the National Government should go ahead. Then, if the State authorities wish to cooperate with the National Government, all right; but the idea of this bill is that the State authorities shall go ahead and then the Government shall be permitted to cooperate with those authorities in so far as it lawfully may.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut, who has given much attention to this question, whether there is anything, in his judgment, that ought to be done to keep out infectious diseases which possibly can be done which is not provided for reasonably by this bill; and, if so, what?

Mr. PLATT. I must have been singularly unfortunate in what I have said either in clearness or emphasis if the Senator has not understood me. I have said that I thought the thing which ought to be done, and the only thing which should be done, was to put the whole matter into the hands of the Government, which has ample power, which has officers who have had experience, and who know better how to deal with infectious diseases than do the State authorities.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator does not understand my question. I did not mean to ask the Senator whether he thought that someone not provided for by this bill ought not to do it, or that things ought not to be done in that way, but whether any particular thing, the detention of passengers, or any particular examination of passengers, or any particular exclusion of passengers, or anything which the experience of mankind and medical science suggests ought to be done, is not provided for in this bill; that is, whether there is not somebody whose authority and duty it is to do it—if somebody else could do it better?

Mr. PLATT. Subject to the power of the State authorities, undoubtedly.

Mr. HOAR. That is not my question.

Mr. PLATT. Undoubtedly if there was no conflict generated between the officer whom the President might appoint and the State board, the officer whom the President appointed might go on and act. The State arrangements may be entirely inadequate, so that no officer detailed by the President in the emergency can cope with the disease. The disease when it comes may find an absolute and entire want of the arrangements, scientific and other, which are necessary to enable the disease to be coped with, when, if it were put in the hands of the Government, the Government might have made preparation in advance for the coming of the disease, which everybody knows or expects will come.

Mr. HOAR. But if the States have not made sufficient preparation in advance, is there not full power lodged by this bill in the national officers to do that very thing?

Mr. PLATT. I will answer the Senator from Massachusetts categorically that I do not think there is.

Mr. HOAR. Perhaps the Senator will pardon me for adding one suggestion.

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. The difficulty in my honorable friend's attitude, in my view, is this: We find dealing with this subject to-day certain existing quarantine arrangements, powers, hospitals, lands, State officers—

Mr. HARRIS. General equipment.

Mr. HOAR. I agree with the Senator that it might have been better in the beginning that the States never should have touched and that the nation should have taken possession of the whole thing; but we must recognize existing conditions. I understand that the bill—without entering upon the question whether the Senator is right or whether I am right in this *a priori* idea—says: "We will authorize the national authority to look into this matter, and wherever the State regulations are insufficient, whether we see that insufficiency in advance or discover it later, when the time arises instantly to step in and supplement them and do everything that the State has not provided for."

If we do not do what this bill proposes in that way we have to improvise within the next three months a full national system, put it in operation, select our officers, get our hospitals, condemn our land, and throw away and make absolutely useless and worthless everything that New York or Massachusetts or Louisiana or any other State has now prepared for the purpose. It is not a question of original policy, it is not a question what would be the best for ten years or twenty years; it is a question what is best for the next three or six months. Therefore, if that be the nature of the question with which we are dealing, then to answer that question it seems to me it is important for some Senator to rise in his place and say, "Here is this particular thing which ought to be done, which is essential to be done, and which you will not get done if this bill is all the law in addition to State regulation which exists on the subject." It is to that particular point I call my friend's attention.

Mr. PLATT. I do not propose at this time to enter into the history of the attempt to exclude cholera from the port of New York last fall. It is enough to say that cholera effected a landing, and that, in my judgment, if the matter had been in the hands of the Federal Government or the Marine Hospital Service when news was telegraphed from Hamburg that cholera was there and was likely to come on a certain ship, it would not have effected a landing. Cholera came into the city as the result of ineffective quarantine.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. PLATT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think the Senator is mistaken and has not studied the facts with his usual care. There were only ten cases of suspected cholera in the city. The doctors came to the conclusion, after making microscopic examinations and other investigations, that those ten cases were cholera cases. I think only three of the patients died, and there is doubt in my mind whether any one of those ten cases, even if it was cholera, was anything but sporadic cholera or exaggerated cholera morbus. At all events, I am not convinced that it came into the city of New York from Europe. In my judgment the methods adopted by Dr. Edson and the city health department were such as to prevent the cholera making any headway in the city. So, when the Senator argues that the State quarantine establishment did not keep cholera out of New York City last year, he is arguing from mistaken premises. It did keep it out of the city very effectually.

Mr. PLATT. If one cholera patient was found in the city of New York I should hold that that cholera patient did not contract cholera in the city of New York. Cholera is not a New York disease. If the Senator says there was no case of cholera

there, going against what has been the public understanding and what has been the opinion of the highest medical authorities of New York, then he has the best of the argument; but if one cholera patient was found in the city of New York, the inference is almost irresistible that it was because of an insufficient quarantine, and it is an open and notorious fact that for want of patrol people were escaping from the ships and getting to shore more or less during that whole quarantine; in other words, no one can read the history of that quarantine without knowing that it was notoriously inefficient, unskillful, and unscientific.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE. Suppose all the facts he states are true, under what theory does he propound the belief that they will not exist if this bill giving power to the Marine Hospital Service passes?

Mr. PLATT. Upon the theory that the State quarantine authorities in New York, when this bill passes, will say, "Oh, yes, the Government recognizes that we are to deal with cholera; the Government simply is coming in in case of an emergency;" and whenever a question arises as to whether their arrangements are perfect, whether their rules are perfect, whether the people who are dealing with it are competent to deal with it, there immediately arises a conflict between the President and the State of New York, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury insisting that the Government ought to take hold, make the quarantine efficient, and keep out the cholera, and at the same time protest going up from the State of New York that the health officers of the State of New York, appointed for political reasons and not on account of their scientific ability, are entirely capable of dealing with it and are dealing with it in proper shape. Then, if the President overrides the State authorities and sends a health officer there, there is not a Senator here who does not know that there will be an immediate conflict of authority and every effort made to prevent his proper discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask purely for information. Does he or does he not recognize the possibility or probability of quarantine regulations which are not strictly regulations of commerce, perhaps not regulations of commerce at all, which fall within the powers known as police powers of the States, over which Congress has no control?

Mr. PLATT. In so far as relates to the control of disease upon the water, no.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not know exactly where the line which divides regulations of commerce from the exercise of police powers is located, but I have never been absolutely clear that a State may not in the exercise of police powers make quarantine regulations which go even beyond the regulations of commerce. That is the question I wanted to submit to my friend.

Mr. PLATT. I do not see how any State board can make any rule or regulation for the keeping out of disease, or for the treatment of it while it is on board a ship before the passengers have landed, which can in any way be said to be carrying out the police powers of the State.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator if he means to say that a ship having come within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, and the Government of the United States having taken no cognizance of this question, the State can not interfere to protect its citizens?

Mr. PLATT. Again I am unfortunate in making the Senator hear me or in being able to express myself.

Mr. TELLER. I was following the Senator very closely and heard every word he said.

Mr. PLATT. I said the law undoubtedly was that where Congress failed to act the State might take entire control of the matter.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator qualifies it now, as I understand him, that this being a question of commerce the State can not interfere. I understand, if the Senator will allow me, that it does not make a particle of difference whether it is a commercial question or not the State still has the power to protect its citizens against the bringing in of diseased persons.

Mr. PLATT. So long as the State does not interfere with commerce it has, but when it goes to the extent of interfering with commerce then it trenches upon the powers of the United States.

I do not know that I desire to pursue this matter further except to say that the argument is now made that we have not time as a government to deal with this matter; that the States have taken such steps that they only are able to deal with the matter, and the Government has no time between now and the probable approach of cholera to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. VEST. Does the Senator mean to say that a State has not the right to stop all commerce in order to protect the lives and health of its citizens? That is the question. Has not the Supreme Court of the United States decided absolutely that the State has that right, notwithstanding Congress has exclusive control over commerce with foreign nations and among the States?

Mr. PLATT. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. VEST. Over and over again.

Mr. PLATT. I understand the law to be that the State may not interfere with commerce in the exercise of its police power.

Mr. VEST. With great deference to the Senator, the State has the right to protect the lives and health of its citizens in any event. That is an absolute right of all sovereignty; and the States as to their internal affairs and the health and morals of their citizens are sovereign under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. PLATT. I do not think a State can shut out commerce from its borders upon the pretense of protecting the health of its citizens.

Mr. VEST. That is another question. Whether it is a pretense or not, would be a question which would be decided by the Supreme Court, but the State can act in any emergency of that sort, and that is one of the highest duties of the State.

Mr. PLATT. The State can not, as the Supreme Court has decided, prevent the sale of a bottle of liquor in the original package. That case must be so recent as to not have passed from the memory of the Senator.

I was about to answer the argument that if we establish national quarantine in New York, Massachusetts, and Louisiana, there is no time to make the proper arrangement to prevent the introduction of cholera. The cholera came to New York last fall about September 3, and the health officer of the State of New York puttered with it until the Secretary of the Treasury discovered that something must be done. He sent an officer over there, one of the surgeons of the Department, and in eight days Camp Low was built, equipped, put in readiness, and received passengers from infected ships under the control of Surgeon-General Hamilton. That was one of the greatest feats of construction the country has ever known or seen. The entire laundry machinery for that camp, very extensive, was contracted for, built, and put in operation in forty-eight hours. That is the way the Government can deal with this subject; it is not the way that State health officers do deal with it.

I do not know what may be the conditions of things down in Tampa. I know that the Government has undertaken the control of quarantine stations everywhere except in New York, Massachusetts, and Louisiana, and I, not knowing, have great hesitancy in saying what I believe; but I believe that in an emergency the Government in ten days can duplicate all that Florida has done in keeping out infectious diseases.

With regard to the statute of 1890, which the Senator from Tennessee says provides for the keeping out of cholera and infectious diseases from Mexico and Canada, I do not understand that such is the effect of it at all. I know it has been said that this statute did not give the Government any power to deal with cholera when it had once effected a lodgment in a State except to meet it at the State line and keep it from going into another State. I understand that that is the opinion of a very high official of the Government, so that the act of 1890 has not been utilized for the purpose of dealing with cholera or infectious disease after it shall have reached a State. But to my mind there is ample power given under that statute to stamp out cholera, yellow fever, the plague, the smallpox or any infectious disease, although it exists in a State. I wish to read the language of the statute:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or plague exists in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of the spread of such disease into other States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, he is hereby authorized to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease from one State or Territory into another, or from any State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any State or Territory, and to employ such inspectors and other persons as may be necessary to execute such regulations to prevent the spread of such disease. The said rules and regulations shall be prepared by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And any person who shall willfully violate any rule or regulation so made and promulgated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

That statute in its terms plainly says that whatever is necessary to be done when the cholera or any infectious disease has effected a lodgment in one State to prevent its spreading into another the Government may do. Why not? (If cholera has made a lodgment in the city of New York is the Government powerless and its hands tied as to everything except standing on the bor-

der line between New York and New Jersey and seeing it does not come over into the latter State? How many men must it employ to patrol the entire State line to see that it does not spread from the State where it is lodged into the State where it is feared it may spread? Is not there as much power to stamp out cholera in a State as there is to stamp out pleuropneumonia in a State? If the Secretary of the Treasury may, in defiance of State authority, enter into a State and slaughter *ad libitum* the herds of citizens of a State for the purpose of stamping out pleuropneumonia, may not the United States to prevent the spread of this terrible disease, to prevent its going westward to Chicago, to prevent its interference with the great Exposition, make rules and regulations as to how it shall be treated in the State where it is found?

I have not any doubt of the power of the Government to do that. I believe it was for that that the act was passed. There is no other reasonable construction which can be put upon that act. It is ludicrous to say that the Secretary of the Treasury is to make such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of such diseases from one State or Territory into another only by going and establishing a line of patrol and quarantine along the State lines of the State within which it exists.

The act was passed for the purpose of enabling the Government to deal with such a disease in the States where it might effect a lodgment, and I believe the Government has entire power to do so. I believe it is for the interest of all the people of the United States and for the interest of commerce between the States that it should be done by the Government rather than by local boards of health, which must manifestly have less capacity and less ability to deal with it. I think, as the Senator from New Jersey does, that we make a mistake when we simply attempt to supplement what a State authority may do.

Mr. SQUIRE. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. SQUIRE. Would the Senator have the establishments provided by the several States ignored? Would he have them rendered useless?

Mr. PLATT. I might answer by saying that I would have the States supplement the national authority. It never seems to have entered the minds of Senators that a State could possibly supplement the national work of dealing with these diseases, but that the United States must supplement the State work. I say we proceed entirely on a wrong theory.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President, I quite agree with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], both as to the power of the United States to assume control of the subject of quarantine and as to the desirability of the General Government doing so; but it is apparent to every one that whatever is to be done must be done quickly. The bill has been reported from the committee having jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the proposed legislation, and I assume that it is now too late to change the method of dealing with this question. Therefore, I desire to make some suggestions in regard to the bill. I think it is somewhat loosely drawn and might have been greatly improved as a bill to adopt and supplement State quarantine regulations and to aid in their execution.

So far as the section that I understand is under discussion is concerned, by which it is proposed to authorize the President whenever it shall appear to him that, notwithstanding the quarantine defense, the danger from yellow fever and cholera is so increased by immigration that a suspension of the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, to suspend immigration from such countries and for such period of time as may deem necessary, I have no objection to it; although I wish now to say in regard to this section and in regard to a bill which has been reported from the Committee on Immigration, Senate bill 3513, for the suspension of immigration for one year, which I suppose is advocated partly upon the ground that it is necessary to protect this country against cholera, I have not a particle of faith in being able to protect the country against cholera by the suspension of immigration.

Cholera is no respecter of persons. It enters the hovel and the palace. It enters the city and the country. It followed the immigration to California in 1848 out from the Missouri River onto the plains and into the Rocky Mountains and attacked its victims in the pure air of the great plains. In my judgment cholera may come to this country as well in the cabin as in the steerage. It may be brought as well by the American citizens as by subjects of foreign countries. It may be brought as well by the subject of a foreign country who comes to this country to visit the country. It may be brought as well by vessels and those who come for a temporary sojourn in the United States as by those who come here to make their home in this country and become permanent residents. So I have not a particle of faith, I repeat, in being able to protect this country against the coming of cholera by simply suspending immigration.

I shall not attempt to suggest all the amendments I think might be made to the pending bill, but I call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to some clauses of the bill. I find in section 2 a provision which requires vessels clearing at foreign ports to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Marine Hospital Service and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not know that I quite understand what is meant by "the Marine Hospital Service."

If it means anything which can be applied and enforced it must mean the persons who are engaged in that service, the officers and employes of the Government. If it means the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, then that ought to be stated. If it means all the physicians engaged in that service, then it would be impracticable for them to get together in order to act in the form prescribed by the service. It would be necessary to have them called together in a legal manner, to meet in a legal manner, and to act all together, or a majority of them.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator will allow me, I have no objection to using the term "the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service," but "the Marine Hospital Service" means the statutory bureau in the Treasury known by that name.

Mr. DOLPH. When amendments are in order, I will move to strike out "the Marine Hospital Service and approved by," so that it will read, "in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury." The Marine Hospital Service is a bureau under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall have no objection to it, if the Senator will prepare the amendment.

Mr. DOLPH. I have stated it, and will offer it at the proper time.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall have no objection whatever to that form of amendment.

Mr. DOLPH. I shall offer an amendment in the next line, line 9. The word "history" is used there in the statement that this bill of health shall set "forth the sanitary history of said vessel." I think "condition" probably is a better word, and I shall move that amendment.

Mr. VEST. Say "history and condition."

Mr. HARRIS. I do not think the Senator should move to strike out the word "history," but I shall have no objection to his adding the word "condition."

Mr. DOLPH. Will the Senator from Tennessee inform me how a consular officer can get the sanitary history of a vessel?

Mr. HARRIS. From the records of the vessel and the officers of the vessel it can be very easily obtained.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Oregon that the history of the vessel of course means its past condition, whether it has been subject to the disease, and so on. It is very important to have that history, because the vessel may have been already affected by disease, which, of course, should be known.

Mr. DOLPH. Then I will modify my amendment. In line 2, of section 3, I move to strike out "so far as it lawfully may," to meet the criticism of the Senator from Connecticut. I wish the Senator from Tennessee would notice the proposed amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator will please repeat it. I was diverted for a moment.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 2, of section 3, I propose to meet the criticism of the Senator from Connecticut by striking out the words "so far as it lawfully may."

Mr. HARRIS. I shall have no objection to that amendment. That language was inserted following the idea I expressed a moment ago, that certain things the Federal Government have power to do and other things the board of health do that the Government has no power to do.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 5 I shall move to strike out the word "prepared" and insert the word "made," as conveying the meaning that the regulations have been already adopted, and in line 6 I propose to strike out "the Marine Hospital Service and approved by," so as to require the rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS. I have no objection to either of those amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Oregon will state his amendments in order they will be stated from the desk. The Senator will first state his first amendment.

Mr. DOLPH. Is it proposed to act on the amendments now?

Mr. HARRIS. I shall be glad, if the clerks have not taken down the amendments, to go back to the first amendment, and act upon each amendment in its order.

Mr. DOLPH. My first amendment is in lines 7 and 8, of section 2, on page 2, after the word "the," to strike out the words "Marine Hospital Service and approved by the;" so as to read:

By the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. CALL. I should like the Senator from Oregon to state some reason why Congress should not prescribe a particular method for this action by the Treasury Department? Why should it not require the Secretary of the Treasury to have an official report from the Bureau charged by Congress with the duty of being informed on this subject?

Mr. DOLPH. This is the mere preparation of the form of certificate to be issued by a consular officer.

Mr. CALL. I understand it is that provision of the bill which requires the Marine Hospital Service to ascertain certain facts and report those facts to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to approve additional rules and regulations or such rules and regulations as may be made. The Marine Hospital Service is a bureau in the Department in preparing such rules, and he can avail himself of that bureau and all other sources of information he chooses. There can be no objection to the amendment.

Mr. CALL. As I understand it, I think there is objection to it. Instead of Congress in its authority directing the Secretary of the Treasury as to the manner in which he shall obtain this information, namely, upon the report of a bureau charged by Congress with this duty—

Mr. DOLPH. It is not a report upon anything at all. We have not reached that point in the bill. This amendment is proposed to section 2.

Mr. CALL. That is the matter to which I have referred. Let us see the language.

Mr. DOLPH. This simply prescribes the form of certificate to be issued by the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer. It simply prescribes the form of a document.

Mr. CALL. The language is:

A bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Marine Hospital Service and approved by—

Why should it not be in the form prescribed by the Marine Hospital Service? What Department of this Government is so capable of prescribing the form including the particulars upon which that certificate shall be given?

Mr. DOLPH. The term "Marine Hospital Service" may have a legal significance, but if it means anything it means the personnel of that service.

Mr. CALL. Unquestionably.

Mr. DOLPH. It means the physicians who are engaged in that service.

Mr. CALL. Undoubtedly.

Mr. DOLPH. To require anything to be done of them, in my judgment, would require them to be assembled at a meeting duly called and duly held, and a majority of them to agree to it. Then I have another objection to the clause. I have an objection to authorizing officers of the Government to make regulations that are to have the force of law. If we are going to authorize such regulations to be made I would rather authorize a member of the Cabinet to make them than the chief or the personnel of one of the bureaus subordinate to the head of the Department.

Mr. CALL. I submit for myself that I think those are very insufficient reasons. The Marine Hospital Service means the action of that Bureau under its chief and according to the rules prescribed by act of Congress or the Treasury Department. This provision of the bill requires that this most important document, the certificate for the bill of health, shall be in the manner and contain the particulars prescribed by the Marine Hospital Service.

Mr. DOLPH. Oh, no; the Secretary may approve or disapprove it; he may write an entire new one or prescribe what form is to be used. What is the use in having that inserted when he can call upon every officer of the Government? He can call upon the Attorney-General for an opinion. He can call probably through the Department of State for an opinion from the consul and vice-consul of the United States, or he can call for an opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service. He at last has got to pass upon them, and what is the use of this provision? Why not require him at once to issue the certificate.

Mr. CALL. That is very true, but the Senator's objection does not reach the point. He says it is not important that from this Bureau, charged by Congress with the duty of ascertaining what kind of a certificate shall be granted, the Secretary of the Treasury should be required before approval to have that statement. He proposes to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make such a form as he sees fit, disregarding the advice and opinions of anybody in the service charged specially with the duty.

Mr. DOLPH. The bill as it stands does that.

Mr. CALL. Oh, no.

Mr. DOLPH. Yes, it does. The certificate must be approved by him. If he disapproves it that is the end of it.

Mr. CALL. That does not make any difference. If the bill does so provide it is not at all material to the point. The bill provides that a Bureau, of the Marine Hospital Service, shall perform certain duties. The Senator objects to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 9 of section 2, after the word "history," I move to insert the words "and condition;" so as to read: Setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 2 of section 3, on page 3, after the word "and," I move to strike out the words "so far as it lawfully may;" so as to read:

That the Marine Hospital Service shall cooperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 6 of the same section I move to strike out the words "the Marine Hospital Service and approved by."

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator's suggestion as to line 5, to strike out the word "prepared," was not agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. I propose to strike out the word "prepared" and insert the word "made," in line 5.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 5 of section 3, after the word "regulations," strike out the word "prepared" and insert the word "made;" so as to read:

Rules and regulations made by, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. Now let the amendment in line 6, striking out the words "the Marine Hospital Service approved by," be agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 6 of section 3, after the word "by," strike out the words "the Marine Hospital Service approved by;" so as to read:

And enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.

Mr. CALL. I submit again that this bill, which otherwise has met my approval, in vesting absolute and arbitrary authority in the Secretary of the Treasury and not in the President of the United States to disregard all the opinions of the Bureau specially charged to gather information upon this subject, would be made objectionable by the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

It does not matter that the head of the Department is properly responsible. Why shall not Congress require him to take the opinion of the officers, the scientific men, charged with this duty and supported by the Government for the very purpose of preparing this information and directing the action of the Treasury Department in this respect? The criticism, I think, is not an important one. Certainly it would be a very proper thing in Congress to require the Marine Hospital Service to furnish this information if it is worth anything, and it is the most efficient Bureau in the Government and has performed its duty satisfactorily. There is no reason in saying that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be absolutely independent of that Bureau and may disregard it entirely in this service.

Mr. DOLPH. I ask for a vote on my amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 12 of section 3, after the word "the," I move to strike out "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury;" so as to read:

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 18 of section 3, after the word "the," I move to strike out "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury;" so as to read:

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 20 of section 3, after the word "the," I move to strike out the words "Marine Hospital Service shall report the facts to the;" so as to read:

Or into one State from another, the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 21 of section 3, after the word "Treasury," I move to strike out "who;" so as to read:

The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his judgment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 22 of section 3, after the word "proper," I move to strike out the words "order said Marine Hospital Service;" so as to read:

It is necessary and proper to make such additional rules and regulations as, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 27 of section 3, after the word "been," I move to strike out the word "so;" so as to read:

And regulations have been made.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. After the word "made," in line 27 of section 3, I move to strike out the words "and approved by the Secretary;" so as to read:

Have been made they shall be promulgated by the Marine Hospital Service, etc.

And I move in lines 28 and 29 to strike out the words "Marine Hospital Service," and insert "Secretary of the Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 34 of section 3, after the word "the," I move to strike out "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 41 of section 3, after the word "crew," I move to strike out the words "and when said rules and regulations have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury they" and insert "which."

Mr. VEST. What does the Senator from Oregon propose to do with the first line of section 3? Does he propose to leave it as it is with the words "the Marine Hospital Service?"

Mr. DOLPH. Yes; that simply requires them to cooperate with the State officials. I suppose it might be considered a direction addressed to every physician and every agent employed.

Mr. MORGAN. Just say "the Secretary of the Treasury and the Marine Hospital Service."

Mr. DOLPH. I have no objection to that, but I do not want to be hypercritical about it. However, that seems to be a thing that can be directed by Congress. Let the pending amendment be acted upon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, line 41, section 3, after the word "crew," strike out the words "and when said rules and regulations have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury they" and insert "which."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Oregon, who seems to be following the bill rather closely, that lines 33 and 34 provide that if the States "shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose." It seems to me it would be a great deal better to say "he shall enforce the same," that is, enforce the regulations, without directing how he shall do it. He might want a dozen officers or a dozen or a hundred persons. I suggest to strike out, after the word "President," the words "may detail an officer," in the thirty-third line, and the words "or appoint a proper person for that purpose," in the thirty-fourth line, and insert "shall enforce the same."

Mr. DOLPH. The amendments I propose are all of the same order. As we have entered upon this method of changing the bill, I wish the Senator would allow that matter to stand over. It may meet with some opposition.

Mr. TELLER. I thought that as we went along it would be better to correct the text in that respect also. However, I will withdraw my amendment for the present.

Mr. DOLPH. Has my last amendment been adopted?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The last amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to have the clause of the bill read as amended by the last amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The clause will be read as amended.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, section —, line 41, after the word "crew," the words "and when said rules and regulations have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury they" were stricken out and the word "which" inserted; so as to read:

The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are authorized by the laws of the United States, and necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place at which contagious or infectious disease exists, or from which the President has reason to believe that infected articles of merchandise are being shipped, to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew, which shall be published and communicated to, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment has been agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 9 of section 4, I move to strike out the words "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. CHANDLER. Have those words been stricken out in line 1?

Mr. DOLPH. I did not move to strike out the words there. That is simply a direction that the Marine Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall perform particular duties in respect to quarantine. It seems to me that is a direction we may make, and it will be binding upon any officer in the Bureau.

Mr. HARRIS. It is exactly the same character of amendment with various others that have been agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, section 4, line 9, after the word "the," strike out "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. I move the same amendment in line 10, to strike out "said Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. CHANDLER. There is no need to insert anything there, but strike out the words "to said Marine Hospital Service."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, section 4, line 10, after the word "to," strike out the words "said Marine Hospital Service" and insert "the Secretary of the Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In section 4, line 13, I move to strike out the words "said Marine Hospital Service may, with the approval of."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. On page 6, in line 14 of section 4, after the word "Treasury," I move to insert the word "shall;" so as to read: Such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 14 of section 4, page 6, after the word "the," I move to strike out the words "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury;" so as to read:

And the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 22 of section 4, I move to strike out the words "said service" and insert "him;" so as to read:

And other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 27 of section 4, after the word "of," I move to strike out "its" and insert "his;" so as to read:

Shall make an annual report of his operations.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 23 of section 4, after the word "as," I move to strike out "it" and insert "he;" so as to read:

As far as he may be able.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 28 of section 4, I move to strike out the words "Secretary of the Treasury, who shall transmit the same to," and require the Secretary to report to Congress.

Mr. VEST. He is to report to himself, then?

Mr. DOLPH. That is to be stricken out. That will leave it so that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make annual reports of his operations to Congress with such recommendations, etc.

Mr. HARRIS. That perfects the sentence.

Mr. DOLPH. Let the amendment be stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 4, line 28, after the word "to," strike out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall transmit the same to;" so as to read:

And shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In lines 1 and 2 of section 5, I move to strike out the words "the Marine Hospital Service shall, with the approval of;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, issue to the consular officer of the United States, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. After the word "Treasury," in line 2 of section 5, I move to insert the word "shall;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, issue, etc.

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to hear that part of the section read as proposed to be amended.

Mr. DOLPH. It will then read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, issue, to consular officers of the United States, and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known the rules and regulations made by him.

I am going to make it read by striking out the words on the top of the next page, page 7.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 2 of section 5, after the word "Treasury," insert the word "shall;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, issue, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 6 of section 5, page 7, I move to strike out the words "it and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "him;" so as to read:

Made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 3 of section 6, after the word "the," I move to amend by striking out the words "Marine Hospital Service" and inserting "Secretary of the Treasury;" so as to read:

For treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOLPH. In line 15 of the same section, after the word "the," I move to strike out "Marine Hospital Service" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury;" so as to read:

But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the bill with the amendments already agreed to, as in Committee of the Whole, be printed for the convenience of the Senate.

Mr. VEST. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me to offer a few amendments about which there will be no controversy?

Mr. ALLISON. I suggest that the bill be ordered printed after all the amendments to be offered to-day have been acted upon.

Mr. VEST. I wish to offer an amendment to the third section.

Mr. HARRIS. Let the Senator from Missouri offer his amendment so that we can have all of the amendments printed.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOM. It is not to be acted upon, I understand.

Mr. PLATT. No, it will be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Before the word "shall," in line 1, of section 3, insert:

Shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health and—

So as to read:

SEC. 3. That the Marine Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health and shall cooperate with, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri ask for present action upon his amendment?

Mr. VEST. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no objection to the amendment.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to hear the amendment read once more.

Mr. PLATT. I presume it had better go over until to-morrow.

Mr. CULLOM. Let it be printed.

Mr. HOAR. If the Secretary of the Treasury has to read every municipal board of health regulation in the country he will be in some trouble.

Mr. FRYE. It is the Marine Board.

Mr. HOAR. Is it confined to the Marine Board?

Mr. VEST. Yes, the Marine Hospital Service.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. I wish to examine it. I think it had better be printed and go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment, then, will go over as an amendment to be proposed to the bill.

Mr. VEST. I offer another amendment which I ask to have read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The second amendment submitted by the Senator from Missouri will be read.

The SECRETARY. In line 9 section 3, after the word "State," insert "or Territory, or the District of Columbia from another State, or Territory, or the District of Columbia."

Mr. HARRIS. That is a very proper amendment. Let it go on the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. On page 4, line 25, section 3, the same amendment should be made.

Mr. CALL. I offer an amendment which I ask to have printed, and which I shall propose to the pending bill to-morrow.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer an amendment to the bill, and ask that it be read and printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida desire to have his amendment read?

Mr. CALL. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Florida will be first read.

The CHIEF CLERK. Amendment to come in on the ninth page, after line 10, as section 9:

Whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings or disinfecting apparatus at a State quaran-

tine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to add to the bill the following:

SEC. —. Whenever any State shall set apart any place within its territorial limits for quarantine purposes in respect of interstate or foreign or coastwise commerce, travel or immigration, and shall sell or donate the same to the United States, the President shall appoint a board of three persons skilled in such matters to exercise therein, under the supervision and control of the Marine Hospital Service, the powers and duties in this act specified.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to call the attention of the Senator who has the bill in charge to section 7. I desire to offer an amendment to come in after the word "places" in the ninth line of that section. I wish to insert the words "as he shall designate." The section is a little indistinct as to what countries the President may prohibit immigration from, or what is meant by the words "the President shall have power to suspend immigration from such countries or places." It may refer to those countries which have yellow fever and cholera alone. I desire that he may have the power to suspend immigration from countries adjoining and in the neighborhood, if he sees fit, and therefore I move to insert after the word "places," in the ninth line, the words "as he shall designate."

Mr. HARRIS. I have examined the amendment of the Senator from Colorado, and I think it is a very proper one, and is unobjectionable.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 7, line 9, after the word "places," insert "as he shall designate;" so as to read:

The President shall have power to suspend immigration from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection the amendment will be considered as agreed to. It is agreed to.

Mr. McPHERSON. I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator from New Jersey will allow me, the last amendment was an amendment to an amendment, and the vote on inserting section 7 has been reserved. That amendment has not yet been adopted.

Mr. TELLER. Mine is an informal amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There seems to be no objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado to the amendment of the committee, and it can be agreed to although the committee amendment stands to be acted upon hereafter.

Mr. CHANDLER. The amendment to the amendment is agreed to, but the amendment of the committee is not agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment as amended is not agreed to.

Mr. McPHERSON. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the penalty which is provided, which is entirely inadequate to prevent a ship from running into port. In section 1, line 11, before the word "thousand," I move to strike out the word "one" and insert "five."

Mr. HARRIS. That is, the fine shall not be more than \$1,000, and the Senator from New Jersey proposes to strike out "one" and insert "five," which will make it read, "not exceeding \$5,000." It leaves it within the discretion of the courts. I shall not object to the Senator's amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. DOLPH. Before that is adopted, I desire to ask the Senator from Tennessee whether there is any reason why a minimum fine is not fixed?

Mr. HARRIS. I should prefer leaving the matter to the discretion of the courts. I do not want to fix any iron rule about the penalty. I am willing to make the maximum large enough to prevent what is prohibited.

Mr. McPHERSON. Then on page 3, line 24, the same amendment should be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first amendment submitted by the Senator from New Jersey will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 11, section 1, after the word "exceeding," strike out "one" and insert "five;" so as to read:

Not exceeding \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McPHERSON. On page 3, line 24, section 2, there is a like amendment to be made. In the clause "not more than \$1,000," I move to strike out "one" and insert "five." I do not know that it occurs anywhere else in the bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not think it does.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 24 of section 2, after the word "than," strike out "one" and insert "five;" so as to read:

Not more than \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee, who has the bill in charge, to another amendment, which I think should be offered. On page 4, in lines 33 and 34, section 3, it is provided that if these regulations and rules are not enforced by the States the President "may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose." It seems to me that the proper thing to do is to strike out those words and insert "shall enforce the same."

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator's object would be accomplished, it seems to me, by making "officer" plural, "officers" and "person" plural, saying "persons."

Mr. TELLER. If that is more agreeable to the Senator from Tennessee I will accept it.

Mr. HARRIS. I am perfectly indifferent. I have no sort of objection to accomplishing the Senator's object, and I think it eminently proper.

Mr. TELLER. It seems to me if we simply say the President shall enforce these regulations that is enough. He takes his own method to do it. I move to strike out the words "may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose," in lines 33 and 34 of section 3, and to insert "shall enforce the same."

Mr. DOLPH. I suggest to the Senator from Colorado whether it would not be better after the word "President" to insert "shall execute and enforce the same and," so as to read "shall execute and enforce the same and may detail an officer or officers and appoint proper persons."

Mr. HARRIS. To enforce the same necessarily carries with it the power to detail or appoint persons to execute it.

Mr. TELLER. If that is agreeable to the Senator who has the bill in charge I am quite willing to amend it in that way.

Mr. HARRIS. I believe the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon was to insert the language suggested by the Senator from Colorado, and to retain the words he proposes to strike out, but he must make plural the words "officer" and "person." It should read "officers" and "persons" if that clause is to be retained in the bill.

Mr. TELLER. I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Oregon is a good one, and with the consent of the Senate I will withdraw my amendment and move to insert after the word "President" the words "shall execute and enforce the same and," and to make the words "officer" and "person" plural, striking out "a" and "an" where they occur.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, section 3, line 33, after the word "President," insert the words "shall execute and enforce the same and," and after the word "detail" strike out "an officer" and insert "officers," and in line 34 strike out "a proper person" and insert "proper persons;" so as to read:

But if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations, the President shall execute and enforce the same and may detail officers or appoint proper persons for that purpose.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Is it understood that the bill now, with the amendments agreed to, shall be printed, and also the other amendments offered? The latter will of course be printed separately.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be printed as amended, and the amendments intended to be offered will be printed separately.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 7, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 6, 1893.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Secretary of War for the cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley, Kans.; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CLAIM OF OWNERS OF SCHOONER KATHLEEN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting, for appropriation, papers in the claim of the owners of the schooner Kathleen for damages sus-

tained by said vessel in collision with the United States steamer Chicago; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, submitting report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year 1892; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, WASHINGTON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a certified copy of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice-President of the State of Washington; which was laid upon the table.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House Senate bills; which were severally read twice, and referred as indicated, namely:

A bill (S. 1664) for the relief of Lister Noble—to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (S. 1933) concerning testimony in criminal cases or proceedings based upon or growing out of alleged violations of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended March 2, 1889, and February 10, 1891—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A bill (S. 3382) to authorize a corrected patent to be issued for the donation land claim of Wheelock Simmons and wife—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

A bill (S. 3537) for the relief of M. P. Deady—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Joint resolution (S. R. 124) directing the Secretary of War to investigate the subject of raft-towing on the Great Lakes and their connecting waters—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WETMORE & BROTHER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 29) for the relief of Wetmore & Brother, of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. I will ask that the report be read.

The SPEAKER. There is no House report accompanying the bill.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. I ask that the Senate report be read.

The Senate report was read at length.

Mr. KILGORE. I would like to make some inquiry in regard to this bill. This is a Senate bill, I understand?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. KILGORE. Has it been considered by a committee of the House?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri can answer the question.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. It has not been reported by a House committee; but the amount being small and it having been passed unanimously by the Senate, I deem it unnecessary that such action should be taken, in view of the insignificance of the amount involved. It carries only \$200.

Mr. KILGORE. I object to its consideration because it has not been considered by a House committee.

Mr. COBB of Missouri. It is a very small matter.

Mr. KILGORE. I do not know anything of the merits of the case, but I think that all of these bills should go through the regular channel.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on Claims.

CLAIMS OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the Senate amendment to the joint resolution (H. Res. 166) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cover back into the Treasury the sum of \$48,800 of the appropriations for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Mr. PEEL. I ask for the reading of the Senate amendment, with a view of moving concurrence.

The SPEAKER. The Senate amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Added the following proviso:

"Provided, however, That neither the passage of the original act of appropriation to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for their interest in the lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, dated March 3, 1891, nor of this joint resolution shall be held in any way to commit the Government to the payment of any further sum to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for any alleged interest in the remainder of the lands situated in what is commonly known and called the leased district."

Mr. PEEL. I move to concur in the Senate amendment. It simply provides that this, as well as preceding legislation on the

subject, shall not establish a precedent for other appropriations of a similar character.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. ELLIS, for five days, on account of important business. To Mr. DOAN, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family. Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of absence for one week from Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, this request will be granted.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent to introduce the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and for its reading, and that it be then referred to the Committee on Printing, which is the appropriate committee.

The SPEAKER. The resolution can be referred. The Chair understands that the gentleman desires to have it read.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent to have it read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] asks unanimous consent to have the resolution read for reference.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman need not object to this—

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let it be referred under the rules.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. This is a resolution to which I want to call the attention of the House by having it read; that is all.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let it take the regular course.

BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] has a resolution respecting the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to report back a resolution to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It is from the Committee on the Library. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 123) to fill vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] asks unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution, and the Clerk will read it, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than members of Congress, be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, of Michigan, whose term of office expires January 19, 1893.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. HOLMAN. I did not understand its purport.

Mr. CUMMINGS. If the Clerk will read the report, it will be satisfactory to the gentleman, I think.

The SPEAKER. This is a joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The Clerk will again report it, so that the House will understand it.

The Clerk again read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. DINGLEY. Do I understand from the gentleman from New York that an amendment to the resolution is proposed?

Mr. CUMMINGS. No amendment whatever. This is the original Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The resolution was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CUMMINGS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MUSTER AND PAY OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The SPEAKER. On the 17th of December last there was before the House the bill (H. R. 6649) called up by the Committee

on Military Affairs, the Chair believes. By unanimous consent, the vote upon it was postponed until January 6, 1893, it appearing on the vote then taken that there was no quorum. Now, the Clerk will report the bill, so that the House will know what it is.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6649) to extend the provisions of an act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces.

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of an act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces, approved June 4, 1884, as amended by an act approved February 5, 1887, be, and the same are hereby, revived and extended for a period of three years from the 3d day of June, 1892.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I have discovered a clerical error in the bill, and I ask unanimous consent to change the word "four," in line 5 of the printed bill, to the word "third," and the word "fifth," in line 6, to the word "third."

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, how does this bill come before the House?

The SPEAKER. On the 17th of December last this bill was before the House. Under the operation of the previous question it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was accordingly engrossed and read a third time; and on the question, Shall the bill pass? the ayes were 70 and the noes 5, whereupon the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LONG] made the point of no quorum. Tellers were appointed, and pending the discharge of their duty the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OUTHWAITE] made the following request:

Mr. Speaker, it appears that there is not a quorum present, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over until the 6th day of January, to be voted upon immediately after the first morning hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio that the consideration of the pending bill go over until January 6, immediately after the first morning hour.

And there was no objection. That is the way in which the bill comes before the House now.

Mr. KILGORE. I want to make a point of order upon this.

Mr. McMILLIN. Have we entered upon the first morning hour?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think the committees have been called.

Mr. McMILLIN. Then it would not be in order until that is done.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will direct the Clerk to call the committees.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. It makes no difference about that.

Mr. McMILLIN. The only difference is, that if we get into consideration in the morning hour it might not be concluded in the hour, and that would be the difference.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. Mr. Speaker, I believe I am entitled to be recognized to make a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the standing and select committees for reports.

The Clerk proceeded to call the committees for reports.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

Mr. OUTHWAITE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (S. 3117) relating to post traderships; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

BIG HORN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (S. 3317) extending the time for the construction of the Big Horn Southern Railroad through the Crow Indian Reservation; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE HIWASSEE, THE TENNESSEE, AND THE CLINCH RIVERS, TENNESSEE.

Mr. GEARY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 10015) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Hiwassee, the Tennessee, and the Clinch Rivers, in the State of Tennessee; which was referred to the House Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

The call of committees was resumed and concluded.

MUSTER AND PAY OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The SPEAKER. This completes the call of the standing and select committees. Now, under the order, the House will consider the bill referred to by the gentleman from Ohio, which the Clerk will again report.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to assail the validity of the order heretofore made by the House in relation to that bill with a point of order. When the agreement was concurred in by the House the statement was made in that connection that there was no quorum present; and if there was no quorum pres-

ent, it was not competent for the House to enter into any agreement or make any order which would be binding upon any subsequent session of this body.

The SPEAKER. "There was not a quorum voting." [Laughter.]

Mr. REED. I hope the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILGORE] understands the distinction. It is a perfectly legal one.

Mr. KILGORE. I think the order read that there "was no quorum present."

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Texas that the vote was taken on a division, and it appeared that there was no quorum voting. The point was made, whereupon tellers were ordered, and just at that stage this agreement was made.

Mr. KILGORE. The statement is made by the gentleman from Ohio himself that he was satisfied that there was no quorum present, and for that reason asked that the further consideration of the bill be postponed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The trouble is, that although the gentleman from Ohio might be satisfied, it does not follow that there was not a quorum present.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. There is nothing to indicate that the House was satisfied.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will again report the bill, so that the House may understand it.

The bill was again read.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. I hope the gentleman will permit the report to be read.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. The report was read when the bill was up before, and I do not know whether the order permits any debate. The order is that the vote shall be taken at this time.

Mr. McMILLIN. I will state to the gentleman that while the order does not in strictness permit of debate, the report might be read by unanimous consent.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I have no objection whatever to that.

Mr. McMILLIN. I would suggest that.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. Mr. Speaker, can it be read without unanimous consent?

A MEMBER. It is submitted "without objection." The report can be read if there be no objection.

The SPEAKER. The previous question had been ordered, and the Chair does not think it can be read, because the terms of the order is that the vote shall be taken.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. I understand the order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OUTHWAITE] had requested the correction of clerical errors as to dates. Without objection these corrections will be made. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. OUTHWAITE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering business on the Private Calendar.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN. I desire to inquire whether the first thing in order is not the taking of a vote on the bill which was under consideration when the House adjourned?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BELTZHOVER] and the House that there are pending certain pension bills reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole at the Friday evening sessions, upon each one of which bills the previous question has been ordered to its final passage, and under the practice of the House that operates to make those bills in order immediately after the reading of the Journal. Therefore the vote must first be taken on those bills, although under the rules of the House generally it is in order on Friday, immediately after the first morning hour, to make a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of business on the Private Calendar.

If the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MARTIN] had waived the point by not calling attention to it, the Chair might not have brought it to the attention of the House, because his mind would not have been directed to it; but as the gentleman from Indiana makes the point, the Chair thinks that those bills on which the previous question has been ordered to their final passage have priority and are properly in order at this time.

Mr. BELTZHOVER. I hope the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MARTIN] will give way.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first bill.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. I want to be heard a moment, Mr. Speaker, before that is done. I make the point of order that the Chair had recognized me to make my motion under the rules before the gentleman from Indiana called attention to this matter.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BELTZHOOVER] will bear in mind that after he had been recognized and had made his motion, as he has stated, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MARTIN] rose to a question of order, which he had a right to do. That point of order was, that the bills on which the previous question had been ordered to their final passage were entitled to priority, and the Chair thinks the point well taken.

Mr. RICHARDSON. In addition to the point of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BELTZHOOVER], I desire to make the further point that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MARTIN] did not call up his bills immediately after the reading of the Journal, but that the House then proceeded to the consideration of other business, so that the gentleman from Indiana waived for the time the priority of the bills which he desired to have considered, if they had such priority. He should have called them up immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think that there was any waiver of the gentleman's rights. Indeed, in strictness it was the duty of the Chair to have announced, when the regular order was demanded, that these bills were the regular order, but the Chair did not have the matter specially in mind at that time.

Mr. McMILLIN. Besides, Mr. Speaker, another order had been made by the House subsequent to the rule, which order controlled for the time.

The SPEAKER. Undoubtedly the bill called up by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OUTHWAITE] had priority, because the order for its consideration was made after the one relating to these bills.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Is it the ruling of the Chair that these private pension bills take priority of all other business after the morning hour until they are disposed of?

The SPEAKER. Not because they are private pension bills, but because the previous question has been ordered upon them to their final passage. The character of the bills does not enter into the parliamentary question at all.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Another inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Can I raise the question of consideration against these bills?

The SPEAKER. The trouble about that is that the previous question has been ordered upon the bills. The Chair will call attention to the rule.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I think it is the well settled practice of the House that when the previous question is ordered upon the passage of a bill the question of consideration can not be raised against that bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the part of the first paragraph of Rule XVII, which applies to this matter.

The Clerk read as follows:

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered by a majority of members present, if a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered.

The SPEAKER. So it seems to the Chair that the ordering of the previous question has the effect, as expressed in the rule, to bring the House to a direct vote upon the passage of the bill or bills.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER. Notwithstanding the intervention of all these other proceedings?

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the intervention of the other proceedings.

HARRIET COTA.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill pending at the adjournment yesterday.

The bill (H. R. 9233) to grant a pension to Harriet Cota was read.

The SPEAKER. On the passage of this bill the yeas and nays were ordered; and the vote having been taken, the absence of a quorum was disclosed. The question therefore recurs now on the passage of the bill, and the vote will be again taken by yeas and nays.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 112, nays 61, not voting 156; as follows:

YEAS—112.

Amerman,	Belknap,	Bretz,	Butler,
Atkinson,	Beltzhoover,	Broderick,	Bynum,
Baker,	Bingham,	Brookshire,	Cadmus,
Bartine,	Boutelle,	Brown, Ind.	Caldwell,
Barwig,	Bowers,	Burrows,	Campbell,

Castle,	Hallowell,	McKalg,	Seerley,
Causey,	Halvorson,	McKinney,	Shonk,
Chipman,	Hare,	Miller,	Smith,
Clarke, Ala.	Harmer,	Newberry,	Snow,
Clover,	Harter,	O'Donnell,	Springer,
Cobb, Mo.	Haugen,	Ohliger,	Steward, Ill.
Cummings,	Hayes, Iowa	O'Neil, Mass.	Stone, W. A.
Curtis,	Henderson, Ill.	Otis,	Stout,
Cutting,	Hitt,	Outhwaite,	Stump,
Dalzell,	Hoar,	Page,	Tarsney,
Davis,	Holman,	Parrett,	Taylor, Ill.
Dingley,	Hopkins, Ill.	Patton,	Taylor, J. D.
Dolliver,	Johnson, Ind.	Payne,	Townsend,
Donovan,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Pearson,	Tracey,
Dungan,	Johnson, Ohio	Pendleton,	Wadsworth,
Dumphy,	Jolley,	Perkins,	Walker,
Flick,	Jones,	Pickler,	Waugh,
Fyan,	Kribbs,	Raines,	Weadock,
Geary,	Lane,	Ray,	White,
Geisenhainer,	Loud,	Reed,	Wilson, Ky.
Greenleaf,	Lynch,	Reyburn,	Wolverton,
Groat,	Martin,	Rockwell,	Wright,
Hall,	McAleer,	Scott,	Youmans,

NAYS—61.

Babbitt,	Dockery,	Livingston,	Richardson,
Bailey,	Edmunds,	Long,	Sayers,
Beeman,	Everett,	Mallory,	Snodgrass,
Bland,	Grady,	Mansur,	Stewart, Tex.
Blount,	Hamilton,	McCreary,	Stone,
Bowman,	Heard,	McLaurin,	Terry,
Brawley,	Hemphill,	McMillin,	Tillman,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Henderson, N. C.	McRae,	Tucker,
Brown, Md.	Herbert,	Meredith,	Turner,
Buchanan, Va.	Johnstone, S. C.	Meyer,	Warner,
Cate,	Kyle,	Moore,	Watson,
Cockran,	Lanham,	Moses,	Williams, Mass.
Cox, Tenn.	Lawson, Va.	Oates,	Winn.
Crawford,	Lawson, Ga.	O'Ferrall,	
De Armond,	Lester, Ga.	Paynter,	
Dickerson,	Little,	Peel,	

NOT VOTING—156.

Abbott,	Coolidge,	Hooker, N. Y.	Rayner,
Alderson,	Coombs,	Hopkins, Pa.	Reilly,
Alexander,	Cooper,	Houk, Ohio	Rife,
Allen,	Covert,	Houk, Tenn.	Robertson, La.
Andrew,	Cowles,	Huff,	Robinson, Pa.
Antony,	Cox, N. Y.	Hull,	Rusk,
Arnold,	Crain,	Kern,	Russell,
Bacon,	Crosby,	Kendall,	Sanford,
Bankhead,	Culberson,	Ketcham,	Scull,
Belden,	Daniell,	Kilgore,	Shell,
Bentley,	De Forest,	Lagan,	Shively,
Bergen,	Dixon,	Lapham,	Simpson,
Blanchard,	Doan,	Layton,	Sipe,
Boatner,	Durbinow,	Lester, Va.	Sperry,
Branch,	Elliott,	Lewis,	Stahnecker,
Breckinridge, Ky.	Ellis,	Lind,	Stephenson,
Brickner,	English,	Lockwood,	Stevens,
Brosius,	Enloe,	Lodge,	Stockdale,
Brunner,	Enoch,	Magner,	Stone, C. W.
Bryan,	Epes,	McClellan,	Storer,
Buchanan, N. J.	Fellows,	McGann,	Sweet,
Bullock,	Fitch,	McKeehan,	Taylor, Tenn.
Bunn,	Fithian,	Milliken,	Taylor, E. B.
Bunting,	Forman,	Mitchell,	Taylor, V. A.
Bussey,	Forney,	Montgomery,	Turpin,
Bushnell,	Fowler,	Morse,	Van Horn,
Byrns,	Funston,	Mutchler,	Washington,
Cable,	Gantz,	Norton,	Wever,
Caminetti,	Gillespie,	O'Neil, Pa.	Wheeler, Ala.
Capehart,	Goodnight,	O'Neil, Mo.	Wheeler, Mich.
Caruth,	Gorman,	Owens,	Whiting,
Catchings,	Griswold,	Patterson, Tenn.	Wike,
Cheatham,	Harries,	Pattison, Ohio	Wilcox,
Clancy,	Hatch,	Pierce,	Williams, N. C.
Clark, Wyo.	Haynes, Ohio	Post,	Williams, Ill.
Cobb, Ala.	Henderson, Iowa	Powers,	Wilson, Wash.
Coburn,	Hermann,	Price,	Wilson, Mo.
Cogswell,	Hilborn,	Quackenbush,	Wilson, W. Va.
Compton,	Hooker, Miss.	Randall,	Wise.

So the bill was passed.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. TURPIN with Mr. LODGE.

Mr. ENLOE with Mr. HOUK of Tennessee.

Mr. BLANCHARD with Mr. DOAN.

Mr. HATCH with Mr. HARMER.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama with Mr. SWEET.

Mr. FITHIAN with Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee.

Mr. WASHINGTON with Mr. SANFORD.

Mr. MONTGOMERY with Mr. WEVER.

Mr. LAGAN with Mr. BELDEN.

Mr. GOODNIGHT with Mr. KETCHAM.

Mr. HAYNES of Ohio with Mr. SCULL.

Mr. ALDERSON with Mr. STEPHENSON.

Mr. COBB of Alabama with Mr. POST.

Mr. ELLIS with Mr. MORSE.

Mr. DURBOROW with Mr. RUSSELL.

Mr. BRYAN with Mr. HOPKINS of Pennsylvania.

For this day:

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois with Mr. QUACKENBUSH.

Mr. ARNOLD with Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa.

Mr. CARUTH with Mr. VINCENT A. TAYLOR.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi with Mr. RANDALL.

Mr. OWENS with Mr. HOOKER of New York.
Mr. ROBERTSON with Mr. ENOCHS.
Mr. MITCHELL with Mr. RIFE.
Mr. STOCKDALE with Mr. GRISWOLD.
Mr. ALLEN with Mr. ATKINSON.

E. DARWIN GAGE.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next pension bill in order.

The bill (H. R. 9366) for the relief of E. Darwin Gage, late lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to recognize E. Darwin Gage as lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, and to amend the records of said regiment so as to show said Gage to have been lieutenant-colonel thereof from October 16, 1864, the date from which he was commissioned to take rank, to October 27, 1864, the date on which he was killed in action at Fair Oaks, Va., said Gage having actually discharged the duties of lieutenant-colonel of said regiment for the period above specified.

Mr. RAINES. I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill No. 3314, which has been passed by the Senate and is exactly similar in its provisions to this House bill, be substituted for it.

Mr. BLAND. Let the Senate bill be read, so that we may see whether it is identical.

The SPEAKER. The Senate bill will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3314) for the relief of E. Darwin Gage, late lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to recognize E. Darwin Gage as lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, and to amend the records of said regiment so as to show said Gage to have been lieutenant-colonel thereof from October 16, 1864, the date from which he was commissioned to take rank, to October 27, 1864, the date on which he was killed in action at Fair Oaks, Va., said Gage having actually discharged the duties of lieutenant-colonel of said regiment for the period above specified.

The SPEAKER. The request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAINES], as the Chair understands, is that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill just read, and that this bill be substituted for the House bill now under consideration.

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. RAINES. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the Senate bill has been favorably acted upon by the House committee, and that the bill with the report is in the desk of the chairman, who is not here.

The SPEAKER. Leave has been granted to discharge the committee, no report having been made. The question is on ordering the Senate bill to a third reading.

Mr. BLAND. I ask that the report be read.

The report (by Mr. WHEELER of Alabama) was read, as follows: The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9366) entitled "A bill for the relief of E. Darwin Gage, late lieutenant-colonel of the One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry," have had the same under consideration and report it back favorably and recommend its passage.

Gage was mustered as captain of Company D, of said regiment, September 14, 1862, to serve three years, and was present for duty to April 30, 1864. He was wounded June 16, 1864, and was killed in action while in command of his regiment at Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of said regiment November 29, 1864, to take rank from October 16, 1864, and he actually performed the duties of lieutenant-colonel from said date last mentioned until he was killed in action as aforesaid.

Your committee are of the opinion that Gage is entitled to be recognized as lieutenant-colonel in accordance with the provisions of the bill, as he evidently would have been had the case come within the terms of the law warranting such action by the Department. The fact that one Manning appears to have been commissioned the same day with Gage, to likewise take rank October 16, 1864, does not, in the judgment of your committee, overcome the equity of Gage's claim, because the latter was performing the duties of his rank and Manning was not. The fact that claimant was killed while gallantly performing his duty, and therefore never received his commission, certainly should not prejudice his claim for recognition as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. BLAND. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAINES] to state what is the object of this bill.

Mr. RAINES. In response to the request of the gentleman from Missouri, I will briefly state the facts in this case. E. Darwin Gage was a captain in the One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers. While actually in command of the regiment as lieutenant-colonel he was recommended for promotion to that position. Pending the receipt of that commission, Gage was killed in action at Cold Harbor. After his death the commission was issued, and we simply ask now that he be mustered and recognized as a lieutenant-colonel, the rank he would have held had he not been killed in that action, the commission having been issued.

The effect of the bill, I would state to the gentleman from Missouri, would be to give his widow a slightly increased pension.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed.

ELLEN HEWETT.

The next business reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (H. R. 4047) granting a pension to Ellen Hewett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellen, mother of Frank Hewitt, late of Company K, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. BLAND. Let the report be read.

The report (by Mr. PEARSON) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions have considered the bill (H. R. 4047) granting a pension to Ellen Hewett, mother of Frank Hewett, and submit the following report:

It is shown by the records of the War Department that John F. Hewett enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Cavalry, June 1, 1864, and "died June 2, 1866: cause, poisoned; suicide," and the mother's claim has been rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the soldier's death was not incurred in line of duty.

Dr. J. G. Riddler testifies that he was in charge of the United States General Hospital at Fort Laramie in 1865 and 1866, and that he was called to treat Frank Hewett, of Company K, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, who had taken a large dose of tincture of opium with suicidal intent, and who died from the effect of the poison: that Hewett had no cause for suicide, as he was a favorite with men and officers, and it is affiant's opinion that he was mentally deranged, basing this opinion on his suicidal mania and his reputation for eccentricity.

Mrs. Hewett states under oath that she is the mother of John Franklin Hewett; that she is 78 years of age, has no property nor means of support, and is wholly dependent upon distant relatives; that the soldier was born February 4, 1844, and never was married to her knowledge.

James A. Baumgartner and Stephen Glass testify that the claimant is the mother of the soldier, and that she has no property or means of support.

No claim for pension has ever been filed on account of this soldier except by this claimant, his mother.

Because of the soldier's death in the service from suicide, presumably due to mental derangement, and the mother's present dependence, your committee return the bill with the recommendation that it do pass, after being amended by striking out the word "Hewitt" in the title of the bill and also in two places in line 6, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Hewett" in each place.

Mr. BLAND. I would like to inquire if the effect of this bill is to give arrearages?

Mr. COBB of Missouri. It is not, but simply to give a pension from the time of the passage of the bill. There is nothing in the bill that requires or asks for arrears.

The amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole were adopted, and the bill as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title of the bill was amended to conform.

SOPHIA KAGWAICH.

The next business reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (H. R. 8498) to pension Sophia Kagwaich.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension rolls the name of Sophia Kagwaich, mother of Samuel Kagwaich, alias Kagutz, late private in Company K, First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters, at the rate of \$15 per month.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following amendments: Insert in line 4, after the words "pension rolls," "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws;" and strike out all after the word "sharpshooters" in line 8.

The amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH COWGILL.

The next business reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (H. R. 6330) to pension Sarah Cowgill, a hospital nurse.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the general law passed at the last session of Congress covers this case, which was reported before the passage of the general law, I move that it be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

JOHN M. ROBERTS.

The next business reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (S. 317) granting an increase of pension to John M. Roberts.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John M. Roberts, and pay him a pension of \$10 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

Mr. LONG. Can we have the report in that case read?

The report (by Mr. MARTIN) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 317) granting an increase of pension to John M. Roberts, have considered the same and submit the following report:

The facts in this case are fully set forth in the Senate report, which is as follows: "The beneficiary in said bill is John M. Roberts, who is a resident of Os-

good, Ripley County, Ind., and who was late a private in Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the rebellion in 1861. He enlisted August 15, 1862, and was discharged at Indianapolis, on the 25th of October, 1864, on account of disability, the result of a wound received in battle with the enemy. He was struck by a ball which went clear through his body. He was color guard, and was wounded in this way, while facing the enemy, in his place and in the line of duty. This occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 19th of May, 1863. The ball weighed 1½ ounces, and was extracted on the 10th day of June, at Memphis, Tenn. After a partial recovery from this wound he rejoined the regiment and remained with it, although not able for active duty, until his discharge as above stated.

"The wound never healed, and internal abscesses have since been continually forming and breaking. The claimant is wholly broken in health. The sworn statement of the physician, dated May 18, 1892, certifies that the claimant is suffering from a severe gunshot wound through the upper abdominal region in the right side, with evidences of severe abscesses of the liver resulting therefrom. The upper portion of the liver was undoubtedly penetrated by the ball. He suffers constant pain and is unable to perform any manual labor whatever."

"The claimant is now drawing a pension of \$30 per month. His claim for increase has been rejected by the Bureau of Pensions on the ground that he was already drawing as high a rate as the technical rules of allowance permit, there being no fixed rate and no equivalent for a wound through the body. The claimant is now 60 years old, in narrow circumstances, unable to work for a livelihood, with a family of six children, some of whom are yet dependent upon him for support, with no certain means of income except his pension."

"We are therefore of the opinion that there ought to be somewhat of increase granted in this case."

"We recommend that the bill be amended as follows: Strike out all after the word 'Roberts,' in lines 6 and 7 of the bill, and insert the following words: 'and pay him a pension of \$40 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving,' and when so amended we recommend the passage of the bill."

The Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House concur in the Senate report and recommend the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The question was taken; and upon a division there were—ayes 40, noes 34.

Mr. SNODGRASS. No quorum.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 88, nays 53, not voting 188; as follows:

YEAS—88.

Amerman,	Davis,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Scott,
Atkinson,	Dingley,	Jolley,	Seerley,
Baker,	Dolliver,	Kribbs,	Shively,
Barwig,	Donovan,	Lynch,	Shonk,
Belknap,	Dungan,	Martin,	Smith,
Beltzhoover,	English,	McAleer,	Snodgrass,
Bingham,	Flick,	McGann,	Snow,
Boutelle,	Fryan,	Miller,	Steward, Ill.
Bretz,	Geissenhainer,	O'Donnell,	Stump,
Brookshire,	Hall,	Ohliger,	Taylor, Ill.
Brosius,	Hallowell,	O'Neill, Pa.	Taylor, E. B.
Brown, Ind.	Halvorson,	Outwaite,	Taylor, J. D.
Burrows,	Harner,	Page,	Townsend,
Butler,	Harter,	Parrett,	Tracey,
Bynum,	Haugen,	Patton,	Wadsworth,
Cadmus,	Hayes, Iowa,	Pearson,	Walker,
Caldwell,	Henderson, Ill.	Pendleton,	Waugh,
Campbell,	Hermann,	Perkins,	Wilson, Ky.
Castle,	Hitt,	Pickler,	Wilson, Wash.
Clover,	Holman,	Raines,	Wolverton,
Cummings,	Hopkins, Ill.	Ray,	Wright,
Curtis,	Johnson, Ind.	Reyburn,	Younts,

NAYS—53.

Abbott,	Dickerson,	Mallory,	Shell,
Antony,	Edmunds,	McKalg,	Stewart, Tex.
Bailey,	Everett,	McLaurin,	Stewart, Ky.
Beaman,	Grady,	McMillin,	Stout,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Hempill,	McRae,	Terry,
Brown, Md.	Johnson, Ohio,	Meredith,	Tillman,
Buchanan, Va.	Johnstone, S. C.	Moore,	Tucker,
Clarke, Ala.	Jones,	Moses,	Turner,
Cobb, Mo.	Kyle,	Oates,	Warner,
Compton,	Lanham,	O'Ferrall,	Watson,
Cox, Tenn.	Lawson, Va.	Paynter,	Williams, Mass.
Crawford,	Lawson, Ga.	Pierce,	
Culberson,	Livingston,	Richardson,	
De Armond,	Long,	Sayers,	

NOT VOTING—188.

Alderson,	Buchanan, N. J.	Covert,	Funston,
Alexander,	Bullock,	Cowles,	Gantz,
Allen,	Bunn,	Cox, N. Y.	Geary,
Andrew,	Bunting,	Crain,	Gillespie,
Arnold,	Busey,	Crosby,	Goodnight,
Babbitt,	Bushnell,	Cutting,	Gorman,
Bacon,	Byrns,	Dalzell,	Greenleaf,
Bankhead,	Cable,	Daniell,	Griswold,
Bartine,	Caminetti,	De Forest,	Groat,
Belden,	Capehart,	Dixon,	Hamilton,
Bentley,	Caruth,	Doan,	Hare,
Bergen,	Catchings,	Dockery,	Harries,
Blanchard,	Cate,	Dunphy,	Hatch,
Blount,	Causey,	Durbin,	Haynes, Ohio
Blount,	Cheatham,	Elliott,	Heard,
Boatner,	Chipman,	Ellis,	Henderson, Iowa
Bowers,	Clancy,	Enloe,	Henderson, N. C.
Bowman,	Clark, Wyo.	Enochs,	Herbert,
Branch,	Cobb, Ala.	Eppe,	Hilborn,
Brawley,	Coburn,	Fellows,	Hoar,
Bre kinridge, Ky.	Cockran,	Fitch,	Hooker, Miss.
Brickner,	Cogswell,	Fithian,	Hooker, N. Y.
Broderick,	Coolidge,	Forman,	Hopkins, Pa.
Brunner,	Coombs,	Forney,	Houk, Ohio
Bryan,	Cooper,	Fowler,	Houk, Tenn.

Huff,	McKeighan,	Randall,	Storer,
Hull,	McKinney,	Rayner,	Sweet,
Kem,	Meyer,	Reed,	Tarsney,
Kendall,	Milliken,	Reilly,	Taylor, Tenn.
Ketcham,	Mitchell,	Rife,	Taylor, V. A.
Kilgore,	Montgomery,	Robertson, La.	Turpin,
Lagan,	Morse,	Robinson, Pa.	Van Horn,
Lane,	Mutchler,	Rockwell,	Washington,
Lapham,	Newberry,	Rusk,	Weadock,
Layton,	Norton,	Russell,	Weaver,
Lester, Va.	O'Neill, Mass.	Sanford,	Wheeler, Ala.
Lester, Ga.	O'Neill, Mo.	Scull,	Wheeler, Mich.
Lewis,	Otis,	Simpson,	White,
Lind,	Owens,	Sipes,	Whiting,
Little,	Patterson, Tenn.	Sperry,	Wike,
Lockwood,	Pattison, Ohio	Springer,	Willcox,
Lodge,	Payne,	Stahlnecker,	Williams, N. C.
Loud,	Peel,	Stephenson,	Williams, Ill.
Magner,	Post,	Stevens,	Wilson, Mo.
Mansur,	Powers,	Stockdale,	Wilson, W. Va.
McClellan,	Price,	Stone, C. W.	Winn,
McCreary,	Quackenbush,	Stone, W. A.	Wise.

No quorum voting.

The Clerk announced the following additional pair.

For the rest of this day.

Mr. HERBERT with Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. COBB of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. POST]. If he were here, I would vote no.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

Mr. BLAND. Pending that I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. BLAND, the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. PAYNE) there were—ayes 33, noes 37.

So the House refused to adjourn.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. MARTIN for a call of the House, the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the noes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. MARTIN) there were—ayes 53, noes 5.

Accordingly a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. BLOUNT. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. That motion has been voted down and is not now in order.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following members failed to answer to their names:

Alderson,	Clancy,	Herbert,	Powers,
Alexander,	Coolidge,	Hilborn,	Price,
Allen,	Cooper,	Hoar,	Quackenbush,
Antony,	Covert,	Hooker, Miss.	Randall,
Arnold,	Cowles,	Hooker, N. Y.	Reed,
Atkinson,	Cox, N. Y.	Hopkins, Pa.	Reilly,
Bacon,	Crain,	Hull,	Rife,
Bankhead,	Crosby,	Jones,	Robertson, La.
Barline,	Daniell,	Kem,	Robinson, Pa.
Belden,	Dixon,	Kendall,	Rusk,
Bentley,	Doan,	Ketcham,	Russell,
Bergen,	Durbin,	Lagan,	Sanford,
Blanchard,	Elliott,	Layton,	Scull,
Boatner,	Ellis,	Lester, Va.	Shell,
Bowers,	Enloe,	Lewis,	Simpson,
Branch,	Enochs,	Lind,	Smith,
Breckinridge, Ky.	Eppe,	Lockwood,	Sperry,
Brown, Ind.	Fellows,	Lodge,	Stahlnecker,
Brunner,	Fitch,	Magner,	Stephenson,
Bryan,	Fithian,	McClellan,	Stockdale,
Buchanan, N. J.	Forman,	McKeighan,	Sweet,
Bullock,	Forney,	Meredith,	Taylor, Tenn.
Bunn,	Fowler,	Milliken,	Taylor, Vincent A.
Bunting,	Funston,	Mitchell,	Turpin,
Busey,	Gantz,	Montgomery,	Van Horn,
Byrns,	Gillespie,	Morse,	Washington,
Cable,	Goodnight,	Mutchler,	Weaver,
Caminetti,	Gorman,	Norton,	Wheeler, Ala.
Capehart,	Griswold,	O'Neill, Mo.	Whiting,
Caruth,	Harries,	Owens,	Willcox,
Cate,	Hatch,	Patterson, Tenn.	Williams, N. C.
Catchings,	Haynes, Ohio,	Patton,	Williams, Ill.
Cheatham,	Henderson, Iowa	Payne,	Wilson, Mo.
	Henderson, N. C.	Post,	

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now call the names of absentees. On this call excuses are in order.

The Clerk proceeded to call the names of absentees.

Mr. BABBITT (when the name of Mr. BUSEY was called). Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BUSEY] is called away on account of the sickness of one of his children. I ask that he be excused.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. WIKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleague [Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois] be excused because of severe sickness in his family.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The Clerk completed the calling of the names of absentees. Mr. MARTIN. I desire to know whether there is a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. There is a quorum present, 186 gentlemen having answered to their names.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

GEORGE E. BOWEN.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to order to engrossment and third reading the bill (H. R. 6276) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion as to George E. Bowen, late of Company E, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The SPEAKER. That motion can be entered at this time, but it can not be considered now, another matter being pending.

Mr. CURTIS. I simply enter the motion.

JOHN M. ROBERTS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill (S. 317) granting an increase of pension to John M. Roberts. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 95, nays 56, not voting 178; as follows:

YEAS—95.

Amerman,	Dalzell,	Johnson, Ind.	Reyburn,
Andrew,	Davis,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Rockwell,
Atkinson,	Dingley,	Jolley,	Seerley,
Baker,	Dolliver,	Kribbs,	Shively,
Barwig,	Donovan,	Loud,	Shonk,
Belknap,	Dungan,	Lynch,	Smith,
Beltzhoover,	Dunphy,	Martin,	Snow,
Bingham,	Flick,	McAleer,	Steward, Ill.
Bretz,	Funston,	McKinney,	Stone, C. W.
Broderick,	Fyan,	Miller,	Stone, W. A.
Brookshire,	Geissenhainer,	Newberry,	Taylor, Ill.
Brosius,	Greenleaf,	O'Donnell,	Taylor, E. B.
Burrows,	Grout,	Ohliger,	Taylor, J. D.
Butler,	Hall,	O'Neill, Mass.	Townsend,
Bynum,	Hallowell,	Otis,	Tracey,
Cadmus,	Halvorson,	Page,	Walker,
Caldwell,	Haugen,	Parrett,	Waugh,
Campbell,	Henderson, Ill.	Patton,	Wheeler, Mich.
Castle,	Hermann,	Pearson,	White,
Chipman,	Hitt,	Pendleton,	Wilson, Ky.
Clark, Wyo.	Hoar,	Pickler,	Wilson, Wash.
Clover,	Holman,	Raines,	Wolverton,
Cogswell,	Hopkins, Ill.	Ray,	Youmans,
Cummings,	Huff,		

NAYS—56.

Abbott,	Everett,	Mansur,	Snodgrass,
Bailey,	Grady,	McCreary,	Stewart, Tex.
Beaman,	Hemphill,	McKaig,	Stone, Ky.
Blount,	Johnson, Ohio	McLaurin,	Stout,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Johnstone, S. C.	McMillin,	Terry,
Clarke, Ala.	Jones,	Meredith,	Tillman,
Cobb, Mo.	Kyle,	Moore,	Tucker,
Compton,	Lanham,	Moses,	Turner,
Cox, Tenn.	Lapham,	O'Ferrall,	Warner,
Crawford,	Lawson, Va.	Outwaite,	Watson,
De Armond,	Lawson, Ga.	Pierce,	Williams, Mass.
Dickerson,	Lester, Ga.	Richardson,	Wilson, W. Va.
Dockery,	Long,	Sayers,	Winn.
Edmunds,	Mallory,		

NOT VOTING—178.

Alderson,	Causey,	Hamilton,	Mitchell,
Alexander,	Cheatham,	Hare,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Clancy,	Harmer,	Morse,
Antony,	Cobb, Ala.	Harries,	Mutchler,
Arnold,	Coburn,	Harter,	Norton,
Babbitt,	Cockran,	Hatch,	O'Neill, Pa.
Bacon,	Coolidge,	Hayes, Iowa	O'Neill, Mo.
Bankhead,	Coombs,	Haynes, Ohio	Owens,
Bartine,	Cooper,	Heard,	Patterson, Tenn.
Belden,	Covert,	Henderson, Iowa	Pattison, Ohio
Bentley,	Cowles,	Henderson, N. C.	Payne,
Bergen,	Cox, N. Y.	Herbert,	Paynter,
Blanchard,	Crain,	Hilborn,	Peel,
Bland,	Crosby,	Hooker, Miss.	Post,
Boatner,	Culbertson,	Hooker, N. Y.	Powers,
Boutelle,	Curtis,	Hopkins, Pa.	Price,
Bowers,	Cutting,	Houk, Ohio	Quackenbush,
Bowman,	Daniell,	Houk, Tenn.	Randall,
Branch,	De Forest,	Hull,	Rayner,
Brawley,	Dixon,	Kem,	Reed,
Breckinridge, Ky.	Doan,	Kendall,	Reilly,
Brickner,	Durborow,	Ketcham,	Rife,
Brown, Ind.	Elliot,	Kilgore,	Robertson, La.
Brown, Md.	Ellis,	Lagan,	Robinson, Pa.
Brunner,	English,	Lane,	Rusk,
Brynn,	Enloe,	Layton,	Russell,
Buchanan, N. J.	Enoch,	Lester, Va.	Sanford,
Buchanan, Va.	Epes,	Lewis,	Scull,
Bullock,	Fellow,	Lind,	Simpson,
Bunn,	Fitch,	Little,	Sipe,
Bunting,	Fithian,	Livingston,	Sperry,
Busey,	Forman,	Lockwood,	Stahlnecker,
Bushnell,	Forney,	Lodge,	Stephenson,
Byrns,	Fowler,	Magner,	Stockdale,
Cable,	Gantz,	McGann,	Storer,
Caminetti,	Geary,	McKeighan,	Stump,
Capehart,	Gillespie,	McRae,	
Caruth,	Goodnight,	Milliken,	
Catchings,	Gorman,		
Cate,	Griswold,		

Sweet,	Van Horn,	Wheeler, Ala.	Wilson, Mo.
Tarsney,	Wadsworth,	Whiting,	Wise,
Taylor, Tenn.	Washington,	Willcox,	Wright.
Taylor, V. A.	Weadock,	Williams, N. C.	
Turpin,	Wever,	Williams, Ill.	

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts in the chair). On this question the yeas are 95 and the nays 56. No quorum has voted.

Mr. BLAND. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

Mr. BLAND. Pending that, I move that the House adjourn. The question was taken; and the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BURROWS. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 66, noes 59.

Mr. BURROWS. Yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 49, nays 111, not voting 169; as follows:

YEAS—49.

Abbott,	Cockran,	Lane,	Stevens,
Antony,	Cox, Tenn.	Lanham,	Stewart, Tex.
Babbitt,	De Armond,	Long,	Taylor, Ill.
Bailey,	De Forest,	Mallory,	Terry,
Beaman,	Dickerson,	McAleer,	Tillman,
Bingham,	Dolliver,	McLaurin,	Tucker,
Bland,	Edmunds,	Moses,	Turner,
Bowman,	English,	O'Neill, Mass.	Waugh,
Bynum,	Grady,	Pearson,	Wike,
Caldwell,	Hare,	Richardson,	Winn.
Clarke, Ala.	Huff,	Seerley,	
Cobb, Mo.	Jones,	Shell,	
	Kilgore,	Snodgrass,	

NAYS—111.

Amerman,	Cummings,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Ray,
Atkinson,	Curtis,	Johnstone, S. C.	Reed,
Baker,	Cutting,	Jolley,	Reyburn,
Barwig,	Dalzell,	Kribbs,	Rockwell,
Belknap,	Davis,	Kyle,	Sayers,
Beitzhoover,	Dingley,	Lapham,	Scott,
Boutelle,	Dockery,	Lawson, Ga.	Shively,
Bowers,	Donovan,	Loud,	Shonk,
Brawley,	Everett,	Lynch,	Sipe,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Flick,	Mansur,	Smith,
Breckinridge, Ky.	Funston,	Martin,	Steward, Ill.
Bretz,	Fyan,	McCreary,	Stone, C. W.
Broderick,	Geissenhainer,	McKaig,	Stone, W. A.
Brookshire,	Greenleaf,	McKinney,	Stone, Ky.
Brosius,	Grout,	Miller,	Stout,
Brown, Md.	Hallowell,	Oates,	Taylor, E. B.
Buchanan, Va.	Halvorson,	O'Donnell,	Taylor, J. D.
Burrows,	Harmer,	O'Ferrall,	Townsend,
Butler,	Haugen,	Ohliger,	Warner,
Cadmus,	Hemphill,	O'Neill, Pa.	Watson,
Castle,	Henderson, Ill.	Otis,	Weadock,
Cate,	Hermann,	Outwaite,	Wheeler, Mich.
Chipman,	Hilborn,	Page,	White,
Clark, Wyo.	Hitt,	Parrett,	Wilson, Ky.
Clover,	Hoar,	Patton,	Wilson, Wash.
Coburn,	Holman,	Perkins,	Wolverton,
Crawford,	Hopkins, Ill.	Pickler,	Youmans,
Culbertson,	Houk, Tenn.	Raines,	

NOT VOTING—169.

Alderson,	Crain,	Kem,	Randall,
Alexander,	Crosby,	Kendall,	Rayner,
Allen,	Daniell,	Ketcham,	Reilly,
Andrew,	Dixon,	Lagan,	Rife,
Arnold,	Doan,	Lawson, Va.	Robertson, La.
Bacon,	Dungan,	Layton,	Robinson, Pa.
Bankhead,	Dunphy,	Lester, Va.	Rusk,
Bartine,	Durborow,	Lester, Ga.	Russell,
Belden,	Elliot,	Lewis,	Sanford,
Bentley,	Ellis,	Lind,	Scull,
Bergen,	Enloe,	Little,	Simpson,
Blanchard,	Enoch,	Livingston,	Snow,
Blount,	Epes,	Lockwood,	Sperry,
Boatner,	Fellow,	Lodge,	Springer,
Branch,	Fitch,	Magner,	Stahlnecker,
Brickner,	Fithian,	McClellan,	Stephenson,
Brown, Ind.	Forman,	McGann,	Stockdale,
Brunner,	Forney,	McKeighan,	Storer,
Bryan,	Fowler,	McMillin,	Stump,
Buchanan, N. J.	Gantz,	McRae,	Sweet,
Bullock,	Geary,	Meredith,	Tarsney,
Bunn,	Gillespie,	Meyer,	Taylor, Tenn.
Bunting,	Goodnight,	Milliken,	Taylor, V. A.
Busey,	Gorman,	Mitchell,	Tracey,
Bushnell,	Griswold,	Montgomery,	Turpin,
Cable,	Hall,	Moore,	Van Horn,
Caminetti,	Hamilton,	Morse,	Wadsworth,
Campbell,	Harries,	Mutchler,	Walker,
Capehart,	Harter,	Newberry,	Washington,
Caruth,	Hatch,	Norton,	Wever,
Catchings,	Hayes, Iowa	O'Neill, Mo.	Wheeler, Ala.
Cate,	Haynes, Ohio	Owens,	Whiting,
	Heard,	Patterson, Tenn.	Willcox,
	Henderson, Iowa	Pattison, Ohio	Williams, Mass.
	Henderson, N. C.	Payne,	Williams, N. C.
	Herbert,	Paynter,	Williams, Ill.
	Hooker, Miss.	Pendleton,	Wilson, Mo.
	Hooker, N. Y.	Post,	Wilson, W. Va.
	Hopkins, Pa.	Powers,	Wise,
	Hull,	Price,	Wright.
	Houk, Ohio	Quackenbush,	
	Johnson, Ind.		
	Johnson, Ohio		

So the House refused to adjourn.

The following additional pair was announced:

Mr. MOORE with Mr. BERGEN, for the rest of the day.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. MARTIN. I renew my motion for a call of the House.

The question was taken, and the Speaker *pro tempore* announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. MARTIN. Division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 56, noes 8.

So a call of the House was ordered.

The roll was called, and the following-named members failed to respond:

Alderson,	Cox, N. Y.	Herbert,	Price,
Alexander,	Crain,	Hilborn,	Quackenbush,
Allen,	Crosby,	Hooker, Miss.	Rayner,
Arnold,	Daniell,	Hooker, N. Y.	Relly,
Bankhead,	De Forest,	Hopkins, Pa.	Rife,
Bartine,	Dingley,	Hull,	Robertson, La.
Belden,	Dixon,	Johnson, Ind.	Robinson, Pa.
Bentley,	Doan,	Johnson, Ohio	Russell,
Bergen,	Dunphy,	Kern,	Sanford,
Blanchard,	Durbin,	Kendall,	Scull,
Boatner,	Elliott,	Ketcham,	Simpson,
Bowers,	Ellis,	Lagan,	Snodgrass,
Bowman,	Enloe,	Lawson, Va.	Sperry,
Branch,	Enochs,	Layton,	Springer,
Brunner,	Epes,	Lester, Va.	Stahnecker,
Bryan,	Fellows,	Lewis,	Stephenson,
Buchanan, N. J.	Fitch,	Lind,	Stockdale,
Bullock,	Fithian,	Lockwood,	Sweet,
Bunn,	Forman,	Lodge,	Tarsney,
Bunting,	Forney,	Magner,	Taylor, Ill.
Byrns,	Fowler,	McClellan,	Taylor, Tenn.
Cable,	Fyan,	McKeighan,	Taylor, V. A.
Caldwell,	Gantz,	Merodith,	Tucker,
Cammett,	Gillespie,	Milliken,	Turpin,
Campbell,	Goodnight,	Mitchell,	Van Horn,
Capehart,	Gorman,	Montgomery,	Wadsworth,
Caruth,	Griswold,	Morse,	Washington,
Catchings,	Hamilton,	Mutchler,	Wheeler, Ala.
Cheatham,	Hall,	Norton,	Whiting,
Clancy,	Harrises,	O'Neill, Mo.	Willcox,
Cogswell,	Harter,	Outwaite,	Williams, N. C.
Coollidge,	Hatch,	Owens,	Williams, Ill.
Cooper,	Haynes, Ohio	Pattison, Ohio	Wilson, Mo.
Covert,	Heard,	Post,	Wilson, W. Va.
Cowles,	Henderson, Iowa	Powers,	Wright.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The doors will now be closed, and the names of absentees will be called; and on this call excuses may be offered.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know if a quorum is disclosed?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. A quorum has not been disclosed.

The roll was again called.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It appears by the roll that 171 members have answered to their names.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WEADOCK. I object.

Mr. MARTIN. I hope there will be no objection to that.

Mr. WEADOCK. I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENAJAH MORGAN.

The next bill on the Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7713) granting a pension to Benajah Morgan, late private in Captain Burn's company, Third Regiment, Third Brigade of Mounted Volunteers, in the Black Hawk war.

The bill was read.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY I. LA TOURRETTE.

The next bill on the Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5972) to increase the pension of Capt. Henry I. La Tourette, late a captain in Company G, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was read.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Invalid Pensions are in some doubt as to whether or not that case is covered by the general law. Until we can investigate that, I ask that this be passed over without prejudice.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

JAMES C. JENNINGS.

The next business was a bill (H. R. 8574) granting an honorable discharge to James C. Jennings.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to James C. Jennings, of South Willington, Conn., late a private in Company D, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I wish to have the report in that case read.

The report (by Mr. PATTON) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8574) for the removal of charge of desertion from the name of James C. Jennings, late a private in Company D, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

It appears from the records of the War Department that the said soldier enlisted in Company D, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, on September 21, 1861, to serve three years; that on December 24, 1863, he enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment at Norfolk, Va., to serve three years. Regimental returns report him present for duty until May, 1864, when he is reported absent in hospital at Washington, D. C., and same report appears on succeeding rolls up to December 12, 1865, which was the date of muster out of company. The medical records report him as follows:

"Received a severe gunshot wound of toe in battle. Toe amputated. To field hospital Eighteenth Army Corps, Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864, with wounded foot. Was admitted to Harewood General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864, with gunshot wound of left foot—the third toe amputated—wounded at Cold Harbor June 5, 1864. Was transferred June 18, 1864. General hospital, Davis Island, New York Harbor, and furloughed July 8, 1864, after which he did not return, and was never mustered out of service."

It appears from affidavits of several witnesses that he went to his home and was sick and on crutches and unable to return until after his command was mustered out of service.

The records of the command to which he belonged properly accounts for him as in line of duty from time of enlistment, September 21, 1861, to date of furlough, July 8, 1864. Length of furlough not stated.

The evidence of several neighbors serves to show conclusively that the soldier was never after able to return to duty.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. I desire to inquire of the gentleman having this bill in charge whether there is any evidence in the record that this man ever reported the position he was in to his command and the reasons why he did not return.

Mr. ROCKWELL. I will say to the gentleman that this bill was fully discussed in the Committee on Military Affairs, and it is all right. This man served three years.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. Well, I do not wish to make any unreasonable objection to the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AMANDA ATHERTON AND LYDIA BOLLMAN.

Bills of the following titles were severally considered, engrossed, read a third time, and passed:

A bill (H. R. 7238) granting a pension to Amanda Atherton; and

A bill (H. R. 8969) to grant a pension to Lydia Bollman.

WILLIAM B. PRICE.

The next business was a bill (H. R. 2077) for the relief of William B. Price reported from the Committee of the Whole with an amendment.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion from the name of William B. Price, late of Company A, Fifth Maryland Infantry, who was marked and charged with desertion from said service, and to amend the military record of said soldier so charged as a deserter and grant him an honorable discharge to date from December 4, 1862.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask to have the report in that case read.

The report (by Mr. BOWERS) was read, as follows:

The Committee of Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2077) for the relief of William B. Price, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

This soldier was severely wounded, at the battle of Antietam, in the head and neck, sent to hospital and after a time sent home on furlough. Not being able to return at the date of the expiration of his furlough he was marked as a deserter.

The evidence shows that soldier was attacked with erysipelas, that for two years thereafter he was an invalid totally unable to do any service, and has never recovered his health.

Your committee is of the opinion that he should not have been marked as a deserter, and we recommend that the bill be amended by adding the following words: "Provided, That no pay, bounty, or emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the provisions of this act." And as so amended that the bill do pass.

The amendment recommended in the last paragraph of the report was adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIUS DAY.

The next business was a bill (H. R. 9590) granting a pension to Cornelius Day.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of Cornelius

Day, late a soldier in Capt. Owen's company, attached to Doniphan's regiment (First Missouri Mounted Volunteers), in the war with Mexico, from Santa Fe to Chihuahua, and who participated in its battles, and allow him a pension rated at \$15 per month.

Mr. PICKLER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman from Indiana whether the general law does not cover this case?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes from the Committee on Pensions, and I refer the gentleman's question to my colleague [Mr. PARRETT].

Mr. PARRETT. The general law does not cover the case, Mr. Speaker. This bill, on account of the peculiar disabilities of the soldier, provides for an amount in addition to what the general law would give.

Mr. PICKLER. How much does this bill give?

Mr. PARRETT. Fifteen dollars a month.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN S. MURPHY.

The next business was a bill (H. R. 6272) to pension Susan S. Murphy.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Susan S. Murphy, of Eldorado, Union County, Ark., widow of Thomas Murphy, deceased, late a private in Capt. Sims's Company, Alabama Militia, Creek Indian war, and pay her a pension of \$12 a month.

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think that case is covered by the general law. I would inquire of the gentleman whether it is not.

Mr. PARRETT. I think not.

Mr. SEERLEY. A gentleman from the State which I in part represent withdrew a bill of this character the other day, and I am opposed to this kind of legislation.

Mr. PARRETT. This is the case which is not provided for by the general law.

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the reading of the report.

The report (by Mr. WILSON of Missouri) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6272) granting a pension to Susan S. Murphy, have considered the same and report as follows:

The claimant's late husband, Thomas Murphy, was enlisted May 30, 1836, served three months as private in Capt. Simm's mounted company, Twenty-third Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Creek war, and was mustered out July 22, 1836. The soldier died February 22, 1866, and it is shown by the testimony accompanying the bill that his widow is sixty-five years old, in indigent circumstances, feeble health, and dependent upon the charity of her friends for support.

The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended.

Mr. SEERLEY. That case clearly comes under the general law. Half a dozen special bills of the same character have been withdrawn because the cases came under the general law, and there is no good reason why this one should be made an exception.

Mr. PARRETT. The general law allows only \$8 a month, while this bill gives \$12 a month.

Mr. PICKLER. The widows of soldiers in the Indian wars get only \$8 a month, but this raises the amount to \$12, as the gentleman from Indiana states.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. That is the objection to it.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, we seem to be running a race here with the Pension Bureau in putting claimants on the pension roll. [Laughter.] I suppose the next thing we shall have to do will be to raise the money to pay these pensions, because we have no money to pay anything. Although we denounce the Pension Bureau for its extraordinary liberality in granting pensions, we are here going beyond it, reversing its action where it has rejected cases, legislating more liberally than the Bureau itself is willing to construe the existing law, and doing all this in utter disregard of the interests of our constituents. I suppose, however, that this case is about as good as the rest of them, and that is not saying very much for it.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and the Speaker *pro tempore* stated that the ayes seemed to prevail.

Mr. SEERLEY. I ask for a division.

The House again divided; and there were—ayes 47, noes 25.

Mr. SEERLEY demanded tellers, but subsequently withdrew the demand, and the bill was engrossed, and read the third time, and passed.

JOHN T. FLEENOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2912) to pension John T. Fleenor.

The bill was read.

The amendment reported by the committee, to strike out in the last line the word "sixteen" and insert "fourteen," so as to make the pension \$14 per month, was read and agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZA HOLMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9215) granting a pension to Eliza Holmes.

The bill was read.

Mr. ANTONY. I move that the house adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS KENNEDY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4320) granting a pension to Thomas Kennedy.

The bill was read.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this case is covered by the general bill passed the other day pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war.

Mr. WAUGH. The general bill in regard to pensioners of the Mexican war does not cover this case.

Mr. BLAND. If it does not this bill ought not to pass. The House has already acted on this general question.

Mr. WAUGH. The history of the present case is this: Kennedy was not on the rolls of the Mexican war; he entered the service as a teamster and served for eight months. He was in an engagement in which thirteen regulars were killed and forty volunteers. But he has no army record.

Mr. BLAND. I suppose this bill is a little better than the others; but that is saying very little for it.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The amendment reported by the committee, to insert "S" after "Thomas" in the title of the bill, so as to read "A bill granting a pension to Thomas S. Kennedy," was agreed to.

ANDREW B. KNAPP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2592) for the relief of Andrew B. Knapp.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MRS. S. A. FARQUHARSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1303) to increase the pension of Mrs. S. A. Farquharson.

The bill was read.

Mr. LONG. I call for the reading of the report.

The report (by Mr. WILSON of Missouri) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1303) to increase the pension of Mrs. S. A. Farquharson, have considered the same, and report:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 375, this session, and, the same fully setting forth the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned to the House with the recommendation that it be amended so as to fix the rate of pension at \$15 per month, and that it do pass as so amended.

[Senate Report No. 375, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1303) granting a pension to Mrs. S. A. Farquharson, have examined the same, and report:

The claimant, Mrs. S. A. Farquharson, is the widow of the late Maj. Robert Farquharson, of the First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, in the war with Mexico. Her said husband was at the time of his death a pensioner of the United States, upon account of wounds received in battle with the enemy at Cerro Gordo, Mexico, at the rate of \$25 per month; since the death of her husband the claimant has been receiving a pension of \$8 per month as his surviving widow.

It appears from the evidence submitted to the committee that the claimant is now over 60 years old; her only son, upon whose labor she was greatly depending for support, has recently died; she has now no living child or relative to assist her; she is without means or property of any kind, and in a dependent and helpless condition. The object of the bill is to increase her present rate of pension up to \$25, being the same rate as that received by her husband at the time of his death.

Your committee are inclined, under the circumstances of this case, the advanced age and needy condition of the claimant, to grant this increase, to take effect from the passage of the bill, and recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word "Farquharson," in the ninth line of the bill, down to and including the word "Farquharson" in the twelfth line of the bill, and when so amended recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment reported by the committee, to strike out, in line 6, the word "twenty-five" and insert "fifteen," so as to make the pension \$15 per month, was read and agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS TUCKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4916) granting a pension to Thomas Tucker, of Battery A, Fourth United States Artillery.

The bill was read.

The amendment reported by the committee, to strike out

"twenty" and insert "fifteen," so as to make the pension \$15 a month, was read and agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*.

The question is now on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KILGORE) there were—ayes 30, noes 9.

Mr. KILGORE. That is not a quorum, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* announced the appointment of Mr. KILGORE and Mr. PARRETT as tellers.

Mr. BURROWS. There are only six or eight more of these bills; let us get through with them to-night.

Mr. KILGORE. I made the point that no quorum had voted. There is apparently a quorum present, Mr. Speaker, and in view of that fact I will withdraw the point.

So (no further count being demanded) the bill was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

House bills of the following titles, reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, were severally considered, the amendments adopted, and the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, they were accordingly read the third time and passed, namely:

A bill (H. R. 8924) granting a pension to the widow of James A. Kelly;

A bill (H. R. 7234) granting a pension to Mary Millard; and

A bill (H. R. 9220) granting a pension to the widow of James R. Dyall, a veteran of the Florida war of 1836.

MARTHA A. HARRIS.

The bill (H. R. 1318) granting a pension to Martha A. Harris, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, was considered, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were considered, ordered to a third reading, and being read the third time, were passed, namely:

A bill (S. 2592) granting an increase of pension to William C. Tarkington; and

A bill (S. 2990) for the relief of George W. McKinney.

FRANCIS P. GARDNER.

The next business reported from the Committee of the Whole was the bill (H. R. 3713) granting an increase of pension to Francis P. Gardner, with amendments.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The first question is on agreeing to the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. Mr. ROCKWELL. I call for the reading of the report in that case.

The report (by Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3713) granting an increase of pension to Francis P. Gardner, have considered the same and report:

The following is a statement of the service of the claimant's deceased husband:

"Capt. George W. Gardner was graduated from West Point in 1814, his name heading the class in Cullum's Register.

"He served in the war of 1812-15 with Great Britain.

"Was commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics and of artillery at West Point.

"In 1823 was brevetted for faithful service. He had a fine military record, and was considered a superior and accomplished officer.

"He was killed in the Florida war of 1835, being engaged in Dade's desperate battle with the Seminole Indians.

"The officers of the detachment (commanded by the gallant Maj. Dade), who marched from Tampa Bay to the relief of Fort King, had reason to believe that the command could not reach the fort alive, and that an Indian massacre was before them, yet with unflinching devotion to duty and with a steady heroism unsurpassed in our annals they marched bravely on, and against hopeless odds fought till all save three were slain."

The following petitions accompany the bill:

"To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"I most respectfully petition for relief.

"I am the widow of Capt. George W. Gardner, of the United States Army, who was killed in the Dade massacre in the Florida war with the Seminole Indians in 1835.

"I am now nearly 80 years of age, in broken health, and with many infirmities, and am unable to provide myself with the necessary comforts of life upon the pension of \$25 per month now allowed me.

"In 1853, through the kind efforts of the representatives of my native State of Connecticut, a special act giving me this pension for life was passed without an adverse vote in either House of the then existing Congress. But for many years widows of officers who held the same rank as Capt. Gardner have received and are now receiving an increase of pension.

"In failing health and with at most but a few years of life before me, I can not long be a recipient of your bounty, and in view of all the circumstances I most respectfully ask that this increase of pension (with the arrears) may now be added to my pension.

"My father, Lieut. A. C. Fowler, of the regular Army, who served in the war of 1812, died in the service, and I supported my mother, Mrs. Fowler, through her widowhood.

"I wish also to state that a bill passed through Congress giving to Mrs. Fowler a pension for life (with the arrears), but before it was confirmed her sudden decease prevented its benefits accruing to her or her heirs.

"My only brother, Maj. Fowler, served through the Mexican war and was three times promoted for gallant conduct; and my brother-in-law, Col. A. C. W. Fanning, died in the service of his country.

"Less than three years ago my only son, Col. Gardiner, who served in the war of the rebellion, died suddenly, thus leaving me without a living child or protector, and with no relative able to help or care for me.

"As the daughter, sister, and mother of soldiers who have served their country well, and as the widow of a brave officer whose life was needlessly sacrificed, I trust my case to the justice and liberality of your honorable body and beg that you will grant me the relief so greatly needed.

"FRANCES P. GARDINER."

"NEW HAVEN, CONN., January, 1892.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of New Haven, Conn., respectfully recommend to your early and favorable consideration the foregoing petition from Mrs. Frances P. Gardiner, who has long been a respected resident of our city.

"Charles R. Ingersoll, ex-governor of Connecticut; Timothy Dwight, president of Yale University; E. J. Phelps, ex-United States minister to England; George P. Fisher, professor in Yale University; George J. Brush, director of Sheffield Scientific School; Lwys B. Morris, elected governor but not acknowledged by house of representatives; Colin M. Ingersoll, ex-member United States Congress; A. Heaton Robertson, judge of probate; N. D. Sperry, United States postmaster, New Haven; L. E. Munson, ex-United States judge, district of Montana; Edwin Harwood, rector of Trinity Church, New Haven; H. B. Harrison, ex-governor of Connecticut; S. E. Merwin, late Republican candidate for governor; Daniel C. Eaton, professor in Yale University; Charles A. White, attorney and counselor at law."

The gentleman who introduced the bill in the House appeared before your committee and stated that Mrs. Gardiner is entirely without any means of support aside from her pension, and her needs are extraordinary in that she requires the constant care and attention of others.

Your committee regard the case as an exceptional one, and in the light of the fact that the claimant's husband died in battle while rendering his country arduous and valuable service, and in view of her helpless and dependent condition, the passage of the bill is recommended, with an amendment fixing the rate of pension at \$40 per month.

An amendment changing the spelling of the claimant's surname to "Gardener" is also recommended.

The amendments recommended by the Committee of the Whole were considered and adopted.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. In the absence of objection the title of the bill will be changed to conform to the text.

RECONSIDERATION.

On motion of Mr. MARTIN, a motion to reconsider the several votes by which the various bills reported from the Committee of the Whole were considered and disposed of, under the operation of the previous question, was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent, in view of the lateness of the hour and the inclemency of the weather, that the rule fixing a session for to-night be vacated.

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE STACKHOUSE.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McLAURIN] asks unanimous consent that the order heretofore made setting apart Saturday, January 7, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Stackhouse, be vacated, and that Saturday, January 28, be substituted in its stead. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BUNTING until Tuesday next, on account of sickness.

And then, on motion of Mr. MARTIN (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. BOWERS, from the Committee on Military Affairs: The bill (S. 1232) removing the charge of desertion against Lucius W. Hayford, Worcester, Vt. (Report No. 2202.)

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims: The bill (H. R. 3213) for the relief of Mary H. Noonan, of Jersey City, N. J., for the allowance of a certain claim for rent and occupation of property taken by the military forces of the United States, as reported by the Court of Claims. (Report No. 2205.)

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9778) to increase the pension of August Schlicht, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HEARD: A bill (H. R. 10062) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Osage River between the mouth of Pommé de Terre River and Buffalo Creek, in Benton County, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 10063) to amend "An act authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri River at or near Sioux City, Iowa," etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEEL: A bill (H. R. 10064) to exempt the counties of Benton, Boone, Carroll, Newton, Madison, Washington, Marion, Baxter, Izard, Fulton, and Searcy, in the State of Arkansas, from quarantine regulations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REYBURN: A bill (H. R. 10065) to authorize the Washington and Marlboro Electric Railway Company to extend its line within the District of Columbia, etc.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUSHNELL: A bill (H. R. 10066) to protect railroad employees engaged in operating cars used in carrying on interstate commerce, and not provided with automatic couplers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOUK of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10067) to construct an elevator in the custom-house Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 10068) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STORER (by request): A joint resolution (H. Res. 182) to pay the legal representatives of Hon. David Heaton balance of his unexpired term in Forty-first Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A resolution for printing of special report on diseases of cattle and cattle feeding—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HARTER: A resolution calling for information from the Secretary of State in relation to foreign shipping—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PICKLER: A concurrent resolution to print 100,000 copies of special report on diseases of cattle and cattle feeding—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: A resolution to set apart and substitute Thursday, January 12, in lieu of the first Monday, to move to suspend the rules—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as indicated below:

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 10069) for the relief of L. G. Bowers of Monroe County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COGSWELL: A bill (H. R. 10070) granting an increase of pension to Addie L. Malcomber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COBURN: A bill (H. R. 10071) for the relief of William Miller, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOMBS: A bill (H. R. 10072) for the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry R. Tilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVERETT: A bill (H. R. 10073) for the relief of Rebecca Thomas, of Whitfield County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10074) for the relief of William B. Quinn, of Whitfield County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10075) for the relief of J. S. McLain, of Whitfield County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 10076) granting a pension of \$50 per month to Mrs. E. L. Boyden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 10077) for the relief of the estate of Charles H. Borland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KRIBBS (by request): A bill (H. R. 10078) for the relief of Harrison Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANE: A bill (H. R. 10079) to grant a pension to Pauline J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEYER: A bill (H. R. 10080) for the relief of Hillel Marks—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10081) for the relief of the estate of Andrew B. Conley, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEEL: A bill (H. R. 10082) to pay the administratrix of Bluford West, deceased, for the Bluford West Saline in Cherokee Nation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 10083) for the relief of Samuel Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TERRY (by request): A bill (H. R. 10084) for the relief of Edward A. Scott, of Crawford County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALDERSON. Nine petitions of citizens of West Virginia, as follows: 3 petitions of Fayette County, one of John G. Settle, the second of George Coleman, for the estate of Mason Coleman, late of Fayette County, and the third of George A. Darlington; 2 petitions of Nicholas County, one of John Hardway, and the other of William Bail, for the estate of John Bail, late of Nicholas County; and 4 petitions, one of Jonathan S. Lilly, for the estate of Margaret Lilly, deceased, late of Summers County, the second of Robert Suttle, of Greenbrier County, the third of Jacob Beverage, of Pocahontas County, and the fourth of Sallie H. Tompkins, for the estate of Beverly Tompkins, each praying that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ANDREW: Petition of F. S. Higginson, C. W. Amory, Oliver Ames, Henry Whitney, Morfield Story, Francis Peabody Jr., Stephen M. Wild, Boston Bridge Works, Whittier Machine Company, and 500 other business men of Boston, that the House of Representatives pass some measure repealing the present law for the purchase of silver bullion by the Treasury of the United States, commonly known as the Sherman act of 1890—to the committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: Petition of citizens of Washington County, Me., for the relief of Peter Dalot, to accompany House bill 10049—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWMAN: Petition of Elkhorn Lodge, No. 313, International Association of Mechanics of Missouri Valley, Iowa, asking that all machinery used in the manufacture of sugar and imported from a foreign country be subject to the same duty as any other machinery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLOVER: Petition of citizens of Chautauqua County, Kans., for the exclusion of liquor selling from the World's Fair, the passage of the antioption bill, and submission of a sixteenth amendment to prevent States from making sectarian appropriations—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. COBURN: Papers in the case of William Miller, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUTTING: Petition of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots and Marine Engineers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., against admission to American registry of the officers of the steamships City of New York and City of Paris—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Miners' Association of the State of California, to alter the present mining laws—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, memorial of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., in favor of the creation of an Ohio River commission—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of citizens of Gunaly Center, Iowa, asking the repeal of the Sunday closing of the World's Fair—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa: Paper from the International Association of Post-Office Clerks in regard to compensation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Petition of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, concerning sectarian appropriations by the National Government for Indian education—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS of Ill.: Petition of members of the medical profession in the counties of Kane, De Kalb, Dupage, McHenry, Keedall, etc., asking for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Pan-American Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scottsdale, Pa., relative to the sale of liquor and the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition on Sundays—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. MCRAE: Petition of George Critty, for the repeal of the Des Moines River land front—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Papers in the claim of Polly Blackwell, of Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARSON: Resolutions of the United Presbytery of

Wheeling, held at St. Clairsville, Ohio, December 20, 1892, against the repeal of the Sunday-closing law the first session of the Fifty-second Congress for the World's Columbian Exposition—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of the State Grange of Illinois, Patrons of Husbandry, for the passage of the pure-food bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition by the same body, for free postal delivery in rural districts—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition by the same body, for Government control of railroads—to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Also, petition by the same body, in favor of the National Government issuing the money of the people, and for other reforms—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition by the same body, favoring the establishment of United States postal savings banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition by the same body, favoring the free coinage of silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: Papers in the matter of Augustus P. Green, to accompany House bill 10060—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Massachusetts: Petition of 17 citizens of Norwood (Mass.) Lodge, No. 335, International Association of Machinists, praying for legislation not to permit any kind of machinery used in the manufacture of sugar to come into the United States at a lower rate of duty than other machinery—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILSON of Washington: Petition of citizens of the State of Washington, for the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. WISE: Papers in the matter of John M. Blankenship, to accompany House bill 10061—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 7, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 3, 1887, certified copies of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice-President appointed in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota at the elections held therein on the 8th of November, 1892, as certified to him by the governors of those States; which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the adjutant-general of the State of Maryland suggesting the passage of a law providing for an encampment of 100,000 United States and State troops to be held at Chicago on the occasion of the World's Columbian Exposition; which, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select), and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 3d instant approved and signed the act (S. 1675) granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases.

The message also announced that the President had on the 6th instant approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2981) for the relief of the Citadel Academy of Charleston, S. C.; and

An act (S. 3298) authorizing the sale of land in the vicinity of Fort Mifflin, on the river Delaware.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of James Cutler and 46 other citizens of Richwood, Ohio, praying for the immediate repeal of the act of July 14, 1890, directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Buck Creek Grange, No. 750, Patrons of Husbandry, of Ohio, praying for the early passage of the Washburn-Hatch antioption bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of 71 citizens of Antrim, Ohio; of a union meeting of Christian people of Van Wert, Ohio; of the Methodist Churches of New Concord, Ohio, and of the Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ohio, remonstrating against any repeal of the law closing the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of citizens of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, praying Congress to grant the use of the Aqueduct bridge for street-car purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. KYLE presented petitions of Rev. Eugene A. Johnson and 24 others; of Rev. William A. Credit and 70 others; of Rev. Francis J. Grinkie and 72 others, and of George W. Cook and 76 others, all citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the board of management of the United States Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition to collect and publish certain facts relating to the industrial, moral, and educational development of the American negro during the last thirty years, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented memorials of B. M. Hickey and 20 other citizens of Minnehaha County, S. Dak.; of J. M. Spensley and 20 other citizens of Clay County, S. Dak.; of John Clark and 19 other citizens of Minnehaha County, S. Dak.; of K. Westerhuis and 22 other citizens of Clay County, S. Dak.; of J. H. Hooker and 23 other citizens of McCook County, S. Dak.; of M. H. Payne and 23 other citizens of Cass County, N. Dak.; of A. B. Parker and 23 other citizens of Union County, S. Dak.; of J. J. Duffack and 21 other citizens of Yankton County, S. Dak.; of Peter Kareen and 23 other citizens of Clay County, S. Dak.; of J. J. Michaels and sundry other citizens of Rich Center, S. Dak., and of J. I. Monks and 21 other citizens of Watertown, S. Dak., praying for the appointment of a committee to investigate the combine formed to depreciate the price of grain, and asking for the postponement of the antioption bill until such committee reports; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petition of Tom O'Hara and other citizens of De Smet, S. Dak., praying for the passage of the Washburn-Hatch antioption bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of M. Broderick and other citizens of Tennessee, and the petition of J. H. Fite and other citizens of Carroll County, Tenn., praying for the passage of the Washburn-Hatch antioption bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR. I present resolutions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, desiring that there be no obstructions to the advantages now enjoyed by Canadian railroads in the commerce between New England and the Northwest. The resolutions are in the nature of a petition, and I move that they be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR presented a resolution adopted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held January 3, 1893, praying for the repeal of the Sherman silver act, so called; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. QUAY presented resolutions of the Pennsylvania Peace Society and of the executive committee of the Universal Peace Society, favoring the repeal of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of farmers and laborers of Johnson County; of Farmers of Franklin County, and of J. M. Martin and other citizens of Clay County, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the appointment of a committee to investigate the combine formed to depreciate the price of grain, and asking for the postponement of the Washburn-Hatch antioption bill until such committee shall report; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of legislation providing Government aid in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of a Federal quarantine law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of William Ledyard Ellsworth, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for relief as the original inventor and owner of patents granted by the United States for improvements in fire extinguishers; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.